ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,085—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1894.

PRICE, 3 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	T. H. Moule	10th Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5515	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4276	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5018	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4295	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	T. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	5958	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

February 21st, March 7th, March 21st
April 4th, April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,263	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	330	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 5th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

"ANCHOR" LINE.



DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,030 tons, on the 10th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1894. Agents

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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FOR SALE,
IN CEYLON,
On Account of the Concerned—
THE IRON BARQUE "GROSVENOR."

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Passenger Jetty, at 12 Noon, on SATURDAY 17th February, 1894 the above Fine Iron Barque, 516 Tons, Reg. 165 by 29 by 17 ; carries about or over 10,000 Bags of Rice or about 750 Tons Dead Weight on a mean draught of about 16 feet. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

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IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

	Rs.
Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
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Schiedmayer and Soehne's Grand Piano (3 legs)	725
Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
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TREACHER & Co., LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

		Cash. Bots.	Cash. ½ bots.	Credit. Bots.	Credit. ½ bots.
BASS'S BEER—					
by Foster and Sons	Per doz.	7 8	5 4	8 6	5 14
Do. by Stone L. G. A.	"	7 0	4 12	7 14	5 6
GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT—					
by Foster and Sons	"	7 8	5 4	8 6	5 14
Do. by Burke and Co.	"	7 0	4 12	7 14	5 6
Romford Light Bitter Ale	"	5 12	4 4	6 8	4 12
Do. Do. Per case 3 doz. qts.		16 12	...	18 10	...
Do. Do. Do. 6 doz. pts.		.....	24 0	.....	28 6
Treacher's Genuine Pilsener	Per doz.	5 4	3 8	5 14	4 0
Do. Per case 4 doz. bots. or 6 doz. ½ bots			20 0	...	22 4 ...

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HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS, | WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.

A Specific for Flatulency.

Peculiarly reliable remedy.

A boon to thousands.

Regulates the Liver.

Indigestion vanishes with its use.

Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.

Is Tonic as well as Curative.

Nothing better for Spleen.

Ensures prompt and easy digestion.

Testimonials received from all parts of India.

PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE.

Daisy, Daisy, tell me your secret do,
Your Hair is lovely, tell me how it grew.
Its long, and thick, and curly, no wonder I look surly
When my head is bare, for want of hair
Oh ! tell me your secret do.

Daisy, Daisy, what is that you say ?
You too were bald, for many and many a day,
Till Kemp's Hair Douche you tested.
And from that day you blessed it,
Now you look sweet, with hair to your feet,
And Kemp's Douche is gold to you.

Daisy, Daisy, buy me a bottle, pray.
One Rupee 8 annas is that all there is to pay.
I am your own true lover, and when
The Douche with hair doth cover
My bald head, then we will wed,
And Kemp's Douche I'll owe all to you.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
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EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
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HOCKS—From Meyer & Cobleuz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
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SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 77
USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.
CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price,
As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... " 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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HAND OR STAND
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PERFECTION ASSURED.

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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due ; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered ; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

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Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

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The Snowden Rug	Rs. 10 8	The Royal Maud	Rs. 35
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"Gloucester"	" 18 8	The Argylel.	" 30
"Dale"	" 18 8	The "Gordon."	" 30
"Celtic"	" 30 0	The "Murray."	" 30
"Reversible"	" 35 0	The "Forbes, &c., &c."	" 30

REVERSIBLE PLUSH RUGS—
(Plain and Fancy).....Each Rs. 36 and 40

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White Witney	per Pair	18	8	Eider-down Pillows	Each	6	8
Extra Large	"	25	0	Do. Do.	"	8	8
Scarlet	"	18	8	Do. Do.	"	9	8
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Eider-down Quilts	"	25	0	Horse Hair	"	8	8
Sateen	"	45	0	Cotton	"	1	0

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ORIGINAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE
Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

				Rs. a.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100	...	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium "	...	5 0
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Do.	" 4	Large "	...	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium "	...	4 0
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Do.	" 10	Medium "	...	2 12

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THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

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Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
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FOR INDIA AND CEYLON :—
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

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LESSEE & DIRECTOR............MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
GRAND CIRCLE OF VARIETIES.
An Alhambra Programme of Novelties.
Serio-Comic IMPERSONATIONS by
MR. ROBERT LOVE, (Manager) Harmston's Circus.
Re-Appearance of TOMMY EMPSON
In his Mirth-provoking Specialities.
And ALL THE LADIES
In New Songs, Ballads and Dances.

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY,
Another Great Drama,
"THE STREETS OF LONDON."
HARRY STANLEY as TOM TRUMPER.
Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9 P.M.
Box Office at Mitchell's, Medows St.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.
LAST GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE,
(By Numerous Requests)
For the Convenience of Schools, Families and Children,
The Beautiful Burlesque,
ALI BABA, Or THE FORTY THIEVES.
Doors Open on this Occasion at 4 o'clock. Commencing at 4-30 P.M.
Children, Servants and Schools, HALF-PRICE
To All Parts of the Theatre. T. EMPSON, Manager.

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THE ART EXHIBITION

Will be Opened by
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
THIS EVENING, at 5 P.M.
And will be OPEN DAILY
from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION: ONE RUPEE.
Children, Half-price.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

AND

LADY LANSDOWNE,

On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the Merits of

LIPTON'S TEA

By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, "Warren Hastings."

To Obtain

A GOOD CUP OF TEA,

Buy Only

LIPTON'S TEA,

WHICH IS NOW BEING SOLD

All Over INDIA and the EAST

AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY

LOW PRICES:—

As. 12 Per lb.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.

RE. 1 Per lb.,

Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs.

RE. 1-2 Per lb.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the HEAVY FALL in EXCHANGE all this Company's PRICES are ADVANCED 10 per cent. from the 7th instant.

TREACHER & Co., LD.
WIILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.

GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!

(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.

Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.

For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

NOTICE.

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in consequence of the late Fall in Exchange, from this Date and until further notice, TEN PER CENT. will be ADDED to the PRICES in the Society's General List, for all the Departments, except the Wine Department, to which FIVE PER CENT. will be ADDED.

For the Army & Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.,
LATHAM and Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 9th February, 1894.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN & COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, on the 19th Day of February, 1894, at 3 P.M., to PASS the following Resolution:—

That the Liquidators are hereby authorised to carry on the business of the said Company in such manner as it may in their discretion seem fit for the purpose of completing and carrying into due execution such of the contracts as can be carried on with advantage to the Company out of the contracts now pending with Government and partly executed.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 56.

SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of FLOUR, Machine-made, 1st Sort, for 1894-95, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers, noted below, upto 12 Noon, on MONDAY, 26th February, 1894.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Officers concerned.

Stations Where required.	Tenders will be received by	Quantities, Pounds.	Amounts of Earnest Monies.
Jubbulpore	The Chief Commissariat Officer, Jubbulpore	3,20,000	400
Saugor		1,30,000	120
Pachmarhi		50,000	80
Ahmedabad	The Chief Commissariat Officer, Deesa	95,000	120
Mount Abu		40,000	60
Kamptee	The Chief Commissariat Officer, Kamptee	4,00,000	500

H. CAVE, CAPTAIN,
for Commissary General.

Bombay, 7th February, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M- RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 26th February 1894, Tender for the Supply of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the Property and Credits of MADON TEJSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

MITHIBAI (Widow of the late LALJEE KESSOWJEE and Grand-daughter of the abovenamed Deceased)..........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay

W. LANE.
The 17th Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON, and BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

HENRY HISCOCKS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.

N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

he Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable. Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

THE APPOINTMENT of SECRETARY for the E. and A. I. Association of Western India, advertised last month, has been FILLED UP.

CHUMMERY.—VACANCIES for 2 or 3 BACHELORS.—Furnished Quarters, Elphinstone Circle. Maximum Expenses Rs. 70 to 75; with Billiards, Rs 100. Apply "No. 66," care of this Paper.

WALERS.—25 Horses will be Sold to the Highest Bidder, at 3-30 P.M., TO-DAY, at the Government Remount Stables, Churney Road. GREYS and PAIRS will be put up.

TO LET, for 6 months certain, from 1st April, 1894, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba, facing Back Bay. For Rent, &c., apply to O. VON HOFFER, Austrian Lloyd's Office.

FINEST SCOTCH OATS, Ex s. s. "Australia," landing This Day. BAG 170 lb. inclusive, Rs. 16-8.—NOEL & RICHARDS, 7, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRESENTS! Musical Cut Glass Decanter, playing 2 Tunes, R. 20. Musical Fancy Fruit Plates, each Rs. 20. Fancy Glass Double Inkstands with Thermometers in the middle, each Re. 1-4.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PAPER LAMP SHADES in the Prettiest Designs and Loveliest Tints for all kinds of Lamps, from 8 As. to Rs. 3.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, ate Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, a NATIVE TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER, for taking Views. Apply, with Specimen, and stating lowest Salary expected, exclusive of Travelling expenses, to "No. XX," care of this Paper.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBEL, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

SINGER & CO.'S BICYCLES.—Large Stock at ADDISON and Co.'s Madras Cycle Stores Ask for Free Delivery Prices.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co. 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or GERMAN. Terms Moderate. Apply to "LEO," care of this Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickson and Co., London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil postage extra.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL, Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 1 per year.

THE "NEW" TOILET VINAGER, Fleurs d'Eucalyptus, a specialite, Rs. 4 per Bottle.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Porcelain, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, i.e., those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 4½ per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.

Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort. Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
Church Gate Street.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of Bombay Arsenal up to 12 noon on 1st March, 1894, for the Supply of SOAP YELLOW BEST to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Circle, from 1st April, 1894, up to the 31st March, 1895.

II.—Printed forms of "List of Schedules" of the Soap (more or less) for the Supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this Office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted), from 12th February to 27th instant, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only). The term "more" includes the Supply of Soap if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of one Rupee for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 o'clock Noon, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, 1894. Parties Tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay, 1st February, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive he Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

NOTICE TO COTTON SPINNERS, AND OTHERS.

IT having come to our knowledge that certain Firms are offering Steel Card Clothing and calling it "PLOUGH-GROUND," we beg to give notice that, we, the INVENTORS and PATENTEES, along with the Licensees named below, are the only Firms who make this class of Card Clothing.

LICENSEES:

JOHN WHITELEY & SONS, Ld., Brunswick Mills, Halifax, England.
JOSEPH SKYES BROS, Ld., Card Makers, Lindley; Near HUDDERSFIELD, England.
WILSON & INGHAM, Card Factory, Liversedge, Yorkshire, England.
HORSFALL & BICKHAM, Bridgewater Works, Pendleton, Manchester, England.

PATENTEES:

ASHWORTH BROS.,

Moss Brooks Works, Collyhurst, MANCHESTER, England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 1F.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN

FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.

STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250, and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.

Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD.
Offg. Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Mahomedan...		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,080xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgo...	{ 5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	{ 155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ ...
National Bank of India	40 00	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

PRESS COMPANIES. Yearly Rs.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Rs.
Akour	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Curra-chee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	915 900
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Ghowwungoo City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	650	250	250	..	301
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
...sul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		1?34
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all	14	107½ 205
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil	120
Fort	515	2,500	4,500	Rs. 80	1,125
French	300	500	all	Nil	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	500
Gingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	120
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	400
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	102½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	221
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,875
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	875	200	all	16 ...	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	600	600	20	330
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,00	...	120
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India	1,000	600	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	..	776
Connaught Mills	500	500	50	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	1000	700		Rs. 10	570
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	400
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	6,000	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,600	500	500	Nil	330
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	670
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	60	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,185
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		280
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		120
...ewras Baloo		1,...	,000	35	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	...00	1,000	1,000	Rs.120	635xd
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	580
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	625
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,070	1,000	40	735
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,530
Mazagon	5,000	C	250	6	106½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	65	1,915
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Nil	340
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,4..
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,355
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	3.5
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	140
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1000	Nil	130
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90.	1,000	1,00	50	55
...aishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	90	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4.
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,650
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,170
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. c.	6.
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ieyer & Co., Ld.	.500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	600	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	312
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5.
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6.
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	180
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	935
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19½
			100 25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-12
China Leaf	"	25-10 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	26-2
Do. do. new	"	26 0
Australia do.	"	26-4
Bombay do.	"	26-1
English Sovereigns	"	16-12
Do. Dragons	"	16-11
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	87-0
Do. 17½ do.	"	87-8
...rolas Dollars	"	205 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	88-4
...-Francs	"	310-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Opening of Bombay Art Society's Exhibition by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club Tournament.
Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Bores Bunder.
Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 7th :—Karagola (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Manilla (s), for Genoa ; Simla (s), Persian Gulf ; and Assam (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mobile entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Arthur Head, yesterday ; and the steamers Courtfield and Drachenfels left it on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Manilla and Assam left the dock yesterday.

FAIR AT CHINCH BUNDER.—The annual fair, opposite the Khojah Jamatkhana, at Chinch Bunder Road, commenced yesterday, and will continue till the 10th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Stura, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 10th instant.

BAND AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30, this evening :—

March	On the Danube	Fichrer
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse	Love's Dreamland	O Roeder
Gavotte	Pansy	Eilenberg
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti
Galop	Iris	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	J F Wagner
Overture	Emma di Resburgo	Meyerbeer
Gavotte	La Reine	Claude Melville
Valse	The Officers	C Coote
Selection	Reminiscences of England	Mr Harry Woodger
Galop	The Jolly Bachelor	H F Standhaft

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 o'clock :—

Overture	Maritana	Wallace.
Selection	Boccaccio	Suppe.
Valse	Mariamne	Harvey.
Barcarolle	Fischerlied	Lange.
Finale	Ariele	Bach.
Lancers	Haddon Hall	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.—About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, Bombardier Bushell, of the 21st Eastern,R.A., came out of the British India Bar, Hornby Road, and hailed a victoria, which was passing along the road, but as the driver refused to stop the carriage, the soldier ran after it. The driver thereupon lashed his horse into a galop, but Bushell continued following the carriage, and at last succeeded in overtaking it, but while trying to stop it, he was knocked down by the pole, and the victoria, after running over him, drove off. Bushell was immediately conveyed by some of his friends to the St. George's Hospital, where on examination it was found that he had sustained serious internal injuries, and he was detained for treatment. The number of the victoria is not known.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDU WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest yesterday, at Upper Mahim, regarding the death of a young Hindu waman, named Soondrabai, aged twenty years, the wife of one Tatia Janooji, residing in an oart in that locality. The deceased was married about fourteen years ago, and the couple lived together until about two years ago, when Soondrabai, on account of her husband's ill-treatment, left his house, and resided with her mother, who about eight months since sent her back to her husband's house. Since then the deceased remained with her husband, but occasionally used to go to her mother, and complain about his ill-treatment. About 10 a.m. yesterday, the dead body of Soondrabai was found floating in a well in the oart. When the body was taken out from the well by the police there were no external marks of violence on it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DANGER OF PLAYING WITH MATCHES.—Native parents are proverbially careless in allowing their children to play with matches, and serious consequences of a case of this kind were only averted yesterday forenoon by the prompt assistance rendered by the residents of the Abdul Rehman Street and the police in extinguishing a fire in a house, at Pinjari Lane. Shortly after mid-day an alarm was raised that a fire had broken out in a three-storied house, at Pinjari Street, near the Arthur Crawford Markets. Telephonic messages were sent to all the fire-brigade stations, and in a short time the Fort fire-engine arrived on the scene, but it was not brought into requisition, the flames having been put out by the neighbours with the assistance of the police before its arrival. The outbreak was due to a child playing with a box of matches, which became ignited, and set fire to a pillow. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before they had gained an hold of the building.

THEFT FROM A GIRL.—At the instance of Constable Robinson, one Mahomed Khodabux, a notorious character, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of committing theft of a silver neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 2-8, from the person of a girl named Jaina, aged three years, the daughter of one Samsoodin, residing at Grant Road. It appears that on Wednesday noon the girl Jaina was playing in front of the house, when the accused came up and seeing that there was nobody about, removed the ornament from her person. The girl immediately commenced crying, which attracted the attention of her father, who came out of the house and finding the accused making off with the ornament, followed him and arrested him with it in his possession. The accused denied the offence and said that he was drunk at the time and did not know what happened. Having a previous conviction against him, prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CONCERT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

WE are glad to be able to announce that the zither concert, advertised for Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, was a decided success, and Mr. J. D. Montague, the head master, under whose management the stage decorations, &c., were exceptionally tasteful and elegant, together with the other promoters and friends who helped to make the entertainment so pleasing a function, have to be congratulated on the completeness of their efforts, for which they deserve special thanks.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Nash, Herr Weigsel who kindly undertook the arrangements for the piano, introduced the proceedings with an overture "The Hungarian Dance," composed by himself, executed in a masterly style, but the special feature of the evening constituted of the zither and the mandoline, played respectively by Monsr. Rabe and Miss Fredelis, not forgetting the guitar, by Mr. W. Cooper, and the violin, by Mr. A. C. Schneider, whose respective performances on these instruments quite captivated and enthralled the audience, eliciting repeated encores.

The song "Das grab aut der Haide," rendered by Mr. H. O. Coates, was in perfect keeping with the mournful pathos of the subject, a translation of which was given in the programme, but Miss Gilder excelled in Hamilton Aide's "Remember or Forget," which she sang in so charming and natural a style as to evoke a spontaneous burst of applause and a genuinely hearty encore, to which she responded with another song, accompanied in her usual easy and graceful style by her sister, Mrs. Hewett, on the piano. Refreshments of a light nature were provided outside the school hall, and a crowded house testified to the fact that the funds of the Institution must have benefitted in a very appreciable manner.

This entertaiment, of a rare description in Bombay, deserves to have succeeded as it was in the interests of so praiseworthy an object as has been mentioned, and the promoters having once gained the appreciation of the public in the manner they have done, it is probable they will be able to see their way to repeat the performance in the near future for the benefit of the school. We must not forget to add that Messrs. A. C. Schneider and Co. did their part in lending a very sweet-toned and excellent piano for the occasion.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CONTRACT FOR COAL.

CURSETJEE JEHANGHIR KHAMBATTA VS. WILLIAM CROWDER AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff sought to recover damages for the failure of the defendants to deliver, according to a contract of 18th May 1893, an entire cargo of Davison's West Hartley coal, May shipment of 2,500–3,500 tons, at Rs. 15-4 per ton. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Farran, in delivering his decision, said : On the 18th May, 1893, the defendants contracted to sell an entire cargo of Davison's West Hartley coal, May shipment, of 2,500–3,500 tons, to the plaintiff at Rs. 15-4 per ton. This contract the defendants were unable, or failed, to carry out ; and the plaintiff now sues for damages for its breach. On the 5th July, the parties, being unable to arrive at a settlement, referred the matter to the sole arbitration of Mr. F. L. McAfee, and agreed to abide by his decision ; and on the same day, Mr. McAfee undertook the arbitration. On the 19th July, the arbitrator published his award and found that the plaintiff had sustained no loss by the defendants' failure to perform the contract, and that, therefore, no compensation was due to him. Three questions arise upon the pleadings and are embodied in the issues, (1) Whether the award is binding upon the plaintiff? (2) Whether the plaintiff suffered damages by reason of the defendants breach of contract ? (3) What is the amount of such damage, if any? The plaintiff impeaches the award on various grounds. His charges of collusion and moral misconduct against the arbitrator were, for the most part, tacitly abandoned by his counsel ; and as I consider that they were without foundation, I shall make no further allusion to them. Counsel in reply rested his case mainly upon the grounds (1) That the plaintiff had not a proper opportunity afforded to him of stating his own, and meeting his opponents' case, and was taken by surprise by the award being made with too great precipitation, and (2) that the arbitrator, had before him and took into consideration (a) papers and documents furnished to him, by the defendants, which the plaintiff had no opportunity of seeing, or discussing, or meeting by argument or counter-proof, and (b) evidence afforded by his own book which he did not inform the parties that he intended to use. The following facts are not greatly in dispute. I shall indicate those upon which the parties are at variance. After the 5th July, the plaintiff and the defendants sent in written statements of their respective cases to the arbitrator and some papers, but no meeting was held until after the 17th July, the arbitrator being anxious to arrange about his fees. These the defendants guaranteed to him by their letter of that date, asking him at the same time for a prompt decision. The defendants were evidently under the impression that the arbitrator might give his decision without holding a meeting. Their written statement, dated July 6th, ends with the following passage after offering to explain any points which might not be clear to the arbitrator :—"We would also suggest that, after you have gone into the case, and before you finally decide, both sides be given the opportunity of meeting with you to discuss away any points that you may desire cleared. Perhaps Saturday afternoon, the 8th, may be convenient to you." The plaintiff does not appear to have read, or made himself acquainted with, the contents of the defendants' written statement. He expected the matter to be orally discussed, but whether in the presence of both parties is not so clear. His case, with certain extracts referred to in it in the form of rough notes was received by the arbitrator before the 12th July. On the 18th July the defendant Crowder wrote a private and very urgent letter to the arbitrator to give his decision without delay, as the defendant's hands, he wrote with reference to the Ethelaida's cargo were tied until they knew it. On this the arbitrator wrote, appointing a meeting from 3 to 5 that afternoon to enable each of the parties to discuss the opposing points brought out in their respective statements. The defendant wrote that his papers were with his solicitor, and that he was writing for them, and would let the arbitrator know as soon as he received them. His solicitor sent him some papers, and he and the defendant Crowder attended the meeting, which lasted about two hours. Unfortunately, the arbitrator took a wretchedly meagre and most unsatisfactory note. It conveys no idea to the mind of what really took place. From the oral evidence, however, of the witnesses and what subsequently occurred, I think that it may safely be concluded that the salient points of the case underwent discussion, such as the meaning of the contract, whether the defendants had any valid excuse for their non-performance of it, and the date at which the coals ought to have been delivered ; and that a more or less definite conclusion was arrived at as to these points, the parties being at one as to or not strongly contesting them ; but as to what should be deemed to be the proper price of coal at the date of the performance, though that also was discussed, the parties took up very different positions, and I think, the arbitrator had not, and did not consider that he had materials before him to enable him to determine it. When the meeting broke up nothing was said, I think, as to another meeting being held, nor, on the other hand, was it stated that the proceedings had terminated, and that the matter was ripe for an award, nor do I think that anything took place which would lead either of the parties necessarily to that conclusion. The defendant Crowder says that, at the end of the meeting, he wanted to raise the question of a sort of counter-claim which he contended for, and that the plaintiff objected, saying "I object to any more papers or documents going in. The case is finished, but he is not borne out by the arbitrator as to this latter part of the plaintiff's statement. The plaintiff did object to the defendants entering upon his counter-claim, but the statement that he considered the case finished is quite irreconcilable with his conduct immedietely afterwards. What was to happen after the meeting was left, I find, quite vague and undetermined. That the defendant Crowder considered the proceedings terminated is probable. Having made the suggestion as to the arbitrator's proper course which I have already read from his written statement, and knowing how urgently he had pressed the arbitrator for a special decision, it probably did not occur to him that a second meeting could be contemplated. The plaintiff's broad views on the subject of time and his ignorance of the defendants' letter urging the arbitrator to haste, would naturally lead him to a different conclusion. At the close of the meeting he saw his solicitor and discussed with him the desirability of his attending the next meeting. The plaintiff complains that at this meeting he was not accorded a proper hearing and had no opportunity of explaining his case fully to the arbitrator, and says he remonstrated at the time in strong language, and in support of this, he called his solicitor to give evidence as to the complaints he made to him after the meeting. The arbitrator and the defendant both deny that he made these remonstrances, and say that he had ample opportunity allowed to him for speaking. The plaintiff, I think, has over-coloured this part of his case, and has attributed to some possible petulant observations a weight which they did not convey to the mind of the hearers. His complaint to his solicitor cannot have been more than such as was suggested by the feeling that his arguments had not impressed the arbitrator as strongly as he desired. If his present account is accurate, it is impossible to believe that he would not have written, or caused a letter of remonstrance to be written to the arbitrator, or withdrawn from the arbitration. I am of opinion that nothing occurred at the meeting which would justify the Court in setting aside the award. The next day (19th July) the arbitrator, at about 2 p. m., sent a duplicate letter to the plaintiff and to the defendants, running thus :—Messrs. W. Crowder and Co. and C. J. Khambatta and Co., Gentlemen, will you do me the favour to let me have any contracts for sale or purchase of Davison's West Hartley coal that you may have entered into for May shipment between the 20th May and 15th June, as also prices for same species of coal ruling in Bombay between 1st and 7th July." The plaintiff replied on the same day that, as there was no coal to be got at the time, no rate was fixed. All that was going on was the demand for May shipment by s. s. Indrapoora, which was offered at Rs. 17, but no sellers. The Indrapoora, he added, completed her discharge on 30th June. The defendants replied as follows :—"Dear Sir, in reply to yours of date, we beg to say that we have not sold any May shipment of Davison's between the dates mentioned by you. Since the 20th June, we have tried to get an offer for the Ethelaida cargo, and the best that we have had so far is Rs. 14. We send you copies of "Times of India," 'Gazette' and Messrs. Brook's and Co.'s coal circular for the 30th June, 7th and 14th July, from which you will see that the price quoted for ready Davison's is about Rs. 14 ; and this being so, Messrs. C. J. Khambatta are Rs. 1-4 to the good, not having taken delivery of the cargo. No further communication took place between the arbitrator and the plaintiff, and the plaintiff was unaware that the defendants had sent the above papers, to the arbitrator. The arbitrator stated at the hearing that he had before him as evidence his own book and the result of his private enquiry as to rates ; but that he did not inform the parties of this. The arbitrator after receipt of the defendants' letter and documents, and the plaintiff's letter, at once made his award and published it by sending it the same day to the parties at about 5 p.m. He awarded nothing to the plaintiff. The plaintiff immediately wrote a strongly-worded letter to the arbitrator, protesting against his conduct and the award, and stating that he had no further evidence to adduce, and asking him for a return of his papers. The arbitrator replied by simply sending the plaintiff his application for arbitration, and undertaking to return the plaintiff's papers on receipt of the amount. The plaintiff next day (21st July) sent a solicitor's letter to the arbitrator setting out his grievances in great detail. On the 28th August, the present suit was filed. Such being the facts as I find them, the question arises whether the award is at law binding on the plaintiff? It follows from what I have said that the plaintiff did not know that the defendant had sent to the arbitrator the particular accounts I have referred to, and that he did not see them or offer any comment upon them, and that no opportunity was afforded him of doing so, except that arising from his receiving the duplicate letters asking the defendant as well as himself to send contracts and rates to the arbitrator. Now it is a well-established principle of law that an arbitrator ought not to hear or receive evidence from one side in the absence of the other side, without, if he does, giving the side affected by such evidence the opportunity of meeting and answering it. Mr. Russell puts the proposition thus—"Neither side can be allowed to use any means of influencing his (the arbitrator's) mind, which are not known to and capable of being met and resisted by the other. As much as possible the arbitrator should decline to receive private communications from either litigant respecting the subject-matter of the reference. It is an expedient course to make a rule of handing over to the opponent all written statements sent to him by a party, and to take care that no kind of communication concerning the points under discussion be made to him without giving information to the other side. And again this course of conduct of examining one party, or the witnesses of one party, or receiving evidence from one party in the absence of the other, is often adopted by mercantile arbitrators, but the courts in the abovementioned intances, and many others have strongly repudiated the idea that a different course is allowable in this respect in the case of mercantile references ; and although the lawful usage of merchants may be imported into the contract of reference, they have showed that the practice of receiving evidence which the party affected has no opportunity of meeting, is not a lawful one. In every case in which matters are litigated you must attend to the representations made on both sides, and you must not, in the administration of justice in whatever form, whether in the regularly constituted courts or in arbitrations, whether before lawyers or merchants, permit one side to use means of influencing the conduct and the decisions of the judge, which means are not known to the other side. In laying down the above proposition, it must be understood that it is subject to this qualification that the parties may agree that a reference may be conducted in any particular way, and such an agreement may be either express or implied from their conduct during the arbitration ; and they may also, expressly or by their conduct, waive their objection to an irregular course of conduct on the part of the arbitrator. In the present case, there is no evidence of any agreement, expressed or implied, that the arbitration was not to be conducted on the ordinary lines ; and applying the above principles to what in fact occurred, I think that the receipt by the arbitrator of the papers and documents sent to him by the defendants with the comments contained in the defendants letter of the 19th July, without giving the plaintiff the opportunity of seing them or meeting the inferences deducible from them, would amount to such a breach of duty on the part of the arbitrator as would entitle the plaintiff to have the award. The difficulty in the case arises from the circumstance that the plaintiff must have known from the arbitrator's joint letter that the defendants were asked to send the arbitrator particulars of the ruling rates of coal, and that the defendants would adopt means to furnish the arbitrator with information on that subject, and yet did not remonstrate against this course or ask to see the defendants' proofs, but contented himself by replying that there was no rate fixed by reason of the absence of sales. It may be said that this is an acquiescence on the plaintiff's part in the course adopted by the arbitrator. I do not think that this is so. If I am correct in my view of the facts, the plaintiff expected another meeting, and the arbitrator calling for fresh evidence was eminently calculated to impress him in that expectation. So expecting he would understand that he would have the opportunity to see and answer the defendants' rates and proofs. There was in this view nothing in the arbitrator's conduct in asking for fresh evidence which called for remonstrance. When the arbitrator made his award without any meeting and without giving him an opportunity of seeing the defendants' proofs of rates, he was, in my judgment, completely taken by surprise which he expressed in very strong and uncourteous language, which a man is apt to use when he considers that he has been unfairly dealt with. Under those circumstances, the award cannot, I am of opinion, be held binding on the plaintiff. I need not, therefore, consider the further objections made to it that the arbitrator ruled upon evidence in the shape of his own contract, but which neither party knew that he proposed to use. In my own mind, I am not satisfied that he did use it as evidence. It was not among the documents which were shown to and initialled by the plaintiff's solicitor, but as I have held against the award on another ground, it is unnecessary to pursue the question further. His reference to the book further confirms me in my view that the arbitrator was, on the 18th July, without materials to guide him in fixing the price of coal, and must then have himself contemplated further evidence being necessary. I find the first issue in favour of the plaintiff. I now turn to the question of damages. The defendants had intended the Ethelaida, which carried a cargo of 3,395 tons of Davison's West Hartley coal to satisfy the plaintiff's contract. She did not load in May, and so her cargo did not fulfil the conditions of the contract. She left Port Said on the 21st June, and arrived in Bombay on the 22nd July. On the 14th June, it was known to the defendants that she had not loaded in May, and they informed the plaintiff of this and offered to cancel the contract. They, however, later on the same day declared her against the contract. Time letters then passed in which the parties fenced with each other, each knowing that though the Ethelaida had been declared against the contract, her cargo did not fulfil its requirements. It was not, however, till the 28th June that the defendant repeated the statement made in his earlier letter of the 14th June, and the plaintiff refused her cargo ; and at the defendants' request, sent in a statement of his alleged losses amounting to Rs. 5,800-14-0. On that day, or two or three days later, a May shipment of Davison's West Hartley coal might naturally be expected to arrive in Bombay. It is not important to fix the date with precision even if it were possible to do so. There is no evidence of any alteration in the market price of Davison's West Hartley coal between the 28th June and the first few days of July. The defendants cannot, I think, object to the 28th June being taken, as they asked for the plantiff's bill of damages on that day. A question arises as to the number of tons upon which the damages should be calculated. The plaintiff has suggested 3,300 tons according to the charter-party of Ethelaida, but the Ethelaida was never, so to say, incorporated into the contract. The defendants declared her against the contract, but after having informed the plaintiff that she had not loaded in May, the plaintiff refused her cargo. The contract which the defendants have broken is a contract to deliver a cargo of 2,500–3,500 tons, and not a contract to deliver the Ethelaida's cargo, which they were always ready and willing to deliver. The option rested with the defendants whether they would deliver 2,500 or 3,500 tons or any intermediate quantity, and upon no principle can the Court exercise that option for them and declare that they were liable to deliver more than a cargo of 2,500 tons. The plaintiff purchased the cargo of the Indrapoora, an intended April-May shipment of Davison's West Hartley coal on the 17th March. She arrived on the 12th June. The plaintiff on dates between the 28th March and 21st April, both inclusive contracted to sell by separate contracts an aggregate amount of 2,250 tons of Davison's West Hartley coal, 1,050 tons at Rs. 15-12 ; 1,000 tons at Rs. 15-10 ; and 200 tons at Rs. 15-8. These contracts, he says, he intended to fulfil with the coal purchased from the defendants. When the Indrapoora arrived, and when he knew that the defendants' cargo by the Ethelaida would not serve for their discharge, he satisfied them with coal ex Indrapoora, cancelling, however, one contract for 1,000 tons at the rate of Rs. 17 per ton on the 23rd June. He sold three lots ex Indrapoora at Rs. 17 per ton, and says that the rest of the cargo was sold at that rate. This agrees with Messrs. Brooks and Co.'s letter of the 15th June to the defendants, and I think it may be accepted as a fact that the Indrapoora's cargo, or a large part of it, fetched Rs. 17 per ton. The latest sale, however, in evidence is one of the 23rd June, when Nanabhoy B. Marshall cancelled his contract. No other cargo of Davison's West Hartley, May shipments, subsequently arrived in Bombay. There are, therefore, no reliable data to fix the market price of such coal, on the 28th June and following days. At what price the plaintiff could have sold the cargo of Davison's West Harttey coal, May shipment, had the defendants delivered one of them at that time, must be more or less a conjecture. He could not have purchased one. There was no demand for May shipments of the coal when the Indrapoora was discharging owing to unfulfilled April shipment contracts ; but Messrs. Brooks' letter shows that the Indrapoora cargo met it, and there is no satisfactory evidence that it continued after the discharge of the Indrapoora. Mr. Dunk, on behalf of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, was willing to give Rs. 17 per ton for Davison's West Hartley coal at the latter end of June. He cannot fix the date, but the other evidence shows that he offered to buy at that rate on or about the 20th June, and this agrees with Messrs. Brook's letter and the actual sales ex Indrapoora ; but really carries the case no further. It is but right to say that this gentleman gave his evidence with great fairness and propriety. I have no reason to think that his offer was a bogus one to assist the plaintiff. About the 20th June, the parties were very anxious to determine the market price of Davison's coal, May shipment. On the 19th the plaintiff wrote to the defendants, asserting that the price was Rs. 17. On the 20th the defendants replied that people who paid that price must have very peculiar reasons for doing so. On the 23rd the plaintiff retorted by asking defendants to quote a price for 500 tons to be delivered within a week. This inquiry the defendants did not reply to. On the 20th June, the defendants wrote to two leading Parsee coal brokers asking them to quote a price for 1,000 tons or so of Davison's May shipment. They came separately to defendant's office and gave a quotation of Rs. 14-8, but I doubt if they fixed that price for May shipment. After leaving the office they made enquiries and wrote back giving the rate of Rs. 17. Mr. Dunk's offer was probably the foundation of the latter rate. They now in their evidence fix the rate at Rs. 17, and I think that owing to the demand for May shipment about that time, that price might have been obtained for small lots. I also think that at this time had the plaintiff felt himself in a position to sell the Ethelaida's cargo forward as a May shipment he could have done so at a profit. The coal market in June, however, was a droll and declining one, and the demand for Davison's coal, May shipment, was an unexceptional one to meet existing contracts. There is no presumption that it continued till the end of June, and the evidence, taking, it as a whole, rather tends the other way. At the end of June (except to meet the conditions of existing contracts) the price of a May shipment of Davison's coal and of such coal 'ready' would naturally be practically the same, as the coal-carrying ship would then be either in port or nearly so. The only Davison's coal then shown to be in Bombay was 2,000 to 3,000 tons, stored on the bunder, belonging to Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Co. This they were selling by retail at Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per ton from 28th June to 5th July. Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee was asked at what price he would have sold his Davison's coal wholesale in June or July, and he replied that looking to the state of the market he would have accepted Rs. 15-8 on the bunder. It costs annas 14 to one rupee to land coal. I admitted this answer provisionally as it is some guide towards fixing the market rate, but I doubt whether seeing that Davison's West Hartley coal is a favourable coal, and that Dadabhoy's Davison's coal was the only one of that description to be had, he would have sold off his stock at that rate. If he would, it is passing strange that he did not do so when the Indrapoora's cargo was selling at Rs. 17. The retail rate for Davison's coal in pretty large quantities at the end of June was certainly from Rs. 18 to Rs. 19 per ton according to the evidence of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Harilal Juggonath, and Ambalal Manager. Rs. 18-8 is a fair average to take. Against this must be put Messrs. Brooks' circular. They quote Davison's coal ready, for week ending 23rd June, at Rs. 14-8, but at that time the Indrapoora had sold her cargo at Rs. 17, which rate Mr. Brooks also gives. They also quote Davison's coal ready at Rs. 14 for the week ending 30th June. These, however, are importers' prices, and their quotations for ready coal, when none was being sold, are not really of much value. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, (including the price of June shipment of Davison's coal and coal of other classes), I have as a juror, come to the conclusion that the plaintiff could have sold a cargo of Davison's coal arriving at the end of June at Rs. 15-12 per ton. I justify that finding in point of law by the consideration that this coal was selling at Rs. 17 per ton during the week ending 23rd June, and that the defendants have not established a greater fall than one rupee per ton the following week. I have taken off four annas per ton, feeling that there would probably have been a difficulty in selling the whole cargo at Rs. 16. This is almost the exact loss which the plaintiff sustained by not being able to satisfy his contracts for the 2,250 tons with the coal purchased from the defendants. I find the second issue for the plaintiff ; and on the third, that the plaintiff be entitled to recover Rs. 1,250 from the defendants.

His Lordship passed a decree for the amount, but made no order as to costs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·138	Calm	1	70·6	57·1	96	...	3·91	+2·15
Agra	30·142	S E	3	69·1	59·6	94	0·02	2·11	+1·42
Cawnpore	30·159	N N E	6	70·9	56·5	97	0·14	1·35	...
Allahabad	30·121	S S E	6	71·3	60·9	95	0·80	3·38	+1·94
Jhansi	30·143	S E	4	79·5	59·7	94	0·85	4·15	+3·26
Jacobabad	30·202	Calm	4	63·4	43·1	67	...	1·17	−0·26
Karachi	30·196	N E	5	69·0	53·0	58	..	3·53	+2·72
Jeypore	30·138	N N W	2	75·0	54·1	73	...	3·83	+2·97
Ajmere	30·159	N E	3	76·4	54·7	81	...	2·43	+1·66
Deesa	30·086	N E	11	83·6	58·6	48	...	2·19	+1·34
Ahmedabad	30·051	N E	3	87·2	61·6	55	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	30·137	N	8	78·0	59·0	49	...	0·27	+0·08
Rajkot	30·122	N E	5	83·9	56·0	58	...	1·54	+1·09
Veraval	30·070	Calm	4	85·1	61·3	64	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·142	N E	6	80·8	49·3	66	...	2·41	+1·78
Indore	30·098	Calm	3	87·5	58·6	77	...	2·79	+1·97
Saugor	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...
Jubbulpore	30·166	N	4	83·9	60·3	83	..	2·61	+0·82
Hoshangabad	30·104	N E	3	87·..	63·8	90	0·08	5·18	+3·62
Khandwa	30·082	E	4	91·2	65·7	59	...	0·7.	−0·52
Raipur	30·150	N E	1	89·3	61·7	51	...	0·64	−0·61
Nagpur	30·115	Calm	4	89·8	64·6	61	...	3·08	+1·01
Amraoti	30·059	S E	6	91·6	69·3	45	...	1·20	−0·84
Akola	30·076	E S E	4	91·9	66·2	76	0·51	2·62	+0·10
Surat	30·058	N W	F	89·1	63·0	61	...	0·77	+0·54
Malegaon	30·106	E N E	4	90·4	64·3	78	0·01	1·31	−0·08
Bombay	30·046	N	13	82·2	71·1	66	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·089	E N E	5	83·5	65·9	63	...	2·44	+0·76
Aurangabad	30·140	S S W	4	87·8	63·2	55	0·06	4·01	...
Sholapur	30·121	S E	11	90·2	61·6	51	...	0·.8	−1·49
Ratnagiri	30·016	S S E	5	88·9	72·1	73	...	0·21	−0·63
Belgaum	30·097	E S E	?	86·3	58·9	51	...	5·46	+3·47
Goa	30·056	S E	7	89·1	71·4	70	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·055	N E	2	89·8	68·9	68	...	2·78	−0·35
Mangalore	30·021	E S E	3	89·3	69·9	72	...	3·61	−0·16
Calicut	30·036	E	1	89·3	67·7	62	...	7·18	−0·23
Cochin	30·030	E N E	M	89·3	70·7	71	...	6·99	−3·07
Bangalore	30·130	E N E	10	81·7	55·9	79	...	3·06	−1·56
Secunderabad	30·145	E S E	6	86·2	58·5	78	...	3·82	+1·63
Masuliptm.	30·111	N N E	6	84·1	66·1	86	...	17·93	+9·54
Bellary	30·125	S E	5	88·5	59·1	77	...	1·26	−1·18
Cuddapah	30·10.	E S E	...	88·0	64·4	95	...	9·03	+1·08
Madras	30·091	E	12	85·7	76·2	61	..	23·44	−0·80
Coimbatore	30·131	N	5	83·4	63·3	79	...	13·43	+7·51
Trichinopoly	30·079	Calm	2	88·0	67·1	76	...	14·35	+5·44
Negapatam	30·055	N	2	82·4	70·2	85	...	44·78	+11·32
Colombo	30·028	E N E	10	83·5	72·0	66	...	25·49	+1·37
Aden	30·087	E	19	79·3	74·1	93	...	0·26	−0·12

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and at Agra, Allahabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Sholapur, Belgaum and Goa, and moderate to slight elsewhere. Readings are highest over Sind and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly at Jeypore, Jubulpore, Surat, Bombay, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and north-easterly to south-easterly in other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles anhour at Bangalore and 12 at Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal at Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Karwar and 4° to 7° belowit at Agra, Allahabad, Jacobabad, Bellary and Coimbatore. The minimum temperature 6° to 13° in excess of the mean in the Punjab, North-West Provinces Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Indore, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Akola and the lowest 43° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased largely at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allhabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Malegaon and Cuddapah, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, Central India and at Malegaon, Bombay, Calicut, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. About three quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi and Allahabad, about half an inch at Akola and light showers at Malegaon, Aurangabad, Hoshangabad, Cawnpore and Agra. The atmosphere is very damp and cloudy, in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces and at Malegaon, and local showers are probable. Conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Pressure is high over Sind, and as the baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar are rather steep, moderate to fresh winds are to be expected. The weather is still in an unsettled condition over the country to the north of latitude 16° and will remain more or less cloudy. Fresh to strong winds are probable over the greater part of the Arabian Sea lying to the north of latitude 13°. The pressure difference between Aden and Karachi is considerable, and strong winds are to be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, tores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baroda, 2,021 tons, Commander L. Doherr will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain John Stone, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,469 tons, Captain W Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Calcutta (16th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain T Grier, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Abdul Kurim Awani, Mr Abdul Aziz Mushri, Mr Mahomed Evad, Mr J H graves, Mr Merzoo bin Mahomed, Mr Sayed Abdool Valab, Mr Ali Tiwani, and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day at noon from the Victoria Dock No. 8 per Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela Capt F Kossovich :—For Trieste—Mr C Prumbler, Mr A Ochs, Mr G D Elia, Mr A Schutler, Mr G Scholl, Mr H Wentzel, Mr F Schade, Mr C Meurer, Mr Lang, and Mr Bell. For Suez—Mr and Mrs Harold Sewall. Mr K Burdinski, Mr T Korensky, Mr K Reznicek, Mr K Wrede, and Mr T Wrede. For Port Said—Mr Th Xydias, and Mr S Kruh

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Assam, 1,611 tons, Captain T F Creery, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Colombo—Mr Louis d'Sersteven and servant, Mr A Dobee, Rev Coles, Mr Smith and servant, Mr E M Hay, Mr Bousted and servant, Mr J M Keir, Mr J A Kittridge and servant, and two deck.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Kangra (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Jan 16.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Manilla (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	Simla (s)	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Assam (s)	Creery	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Lalpoora, Stone, for Calcutta, &c.
" Baroda, Doherr, for Madras and Calcutta.
" Gisela, Kassovich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mobile, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
" Methley Hall, for Liverpool.
" Idar, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Kangra, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Maldas	Nash	Rangoon, Jan 31
	Bhundara s	Herrington	Bombay, Jan 24.
	Aglaia s	Grisogono	Colombo, Jan 28.
	City of Dublin s	Snow	Glasgow, Dec 25.
4	Maharaja s	Craig	Rangoon, Jan 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3.—Steamers Nurani and Bucephalus, and ship Osborne.

Feb. 4.—Steamers Huzara and Ethiopia, ships Craigend and Laomene.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 28 bales wool, M Thakersee ; 41 bales wool, T Chimandass ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 93 bales wool, P Dayall.

Methley Hall s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Welljee Madhowjee ; 300 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams, E Allybhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—31 cwts gum, M Cassombhoy and Co ; 315 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee ; 6 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 cases sandalwood boxes and 3 cases fans, Pahoomull Bros ; 25 cwts fishmaws, M Ludha Khutow, 24 cwts chutney, M P Batha and Co ; 57 cwts olibanum, M L Assoo ; 62 bales skins, South India Export Co ; 8½ cwts ivory, L Ebram ; 12 bales skins, H T H Gunee ; 8 cases indigo, O Hunraz.

LaSeyne s—210 cwts ambahuldi, V Shuriff and Co ; 172 cwts turmeric, Tyabjee and Co ; 50 cwts turmeric and 325 cwts ambahuldi, V G Thanvi.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florida s—55 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Head s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,651 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sheikh s—5,940 cwts groundnuts, 5,940 cwts mowraseed and 10,550 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 75 cwts gingellyseed and 3,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Nedjed s—14,000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Idar s—18,840 cwts mowraseed, 17,400 cwts castorseed and 21,994 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers ; 600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—1,952 cwts bonemeal, Jafferbhoy Ludha ; 2,850 cwts bone meal, R Kadderbhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 2,160 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Australia s—1 case printed books and 27 cwts dry ginger, H M E and M Jaffer.

Scarsdale s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—550 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Stura s—47 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Gwalior s—1 case skins ; 32 cwts poppy seed and 2 cwts raisins, A H Joosub.

FOR KOBE.

Stura s—10 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currimbhoy and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Birch, Captain, Ms and Bo Inspector of signalling, on duty from Baroda.

FEBRUARY 7.

MacNeece, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Mount Abu.
Hill, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Satara.
Spencer, Major, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Burrows, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 8.

Rowan, Major, Bengal, Ordnance Depart, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Eardly-Wilmot, Col, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on furlough, from Jullunder.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Buckle, Lieut, Bo, K O Yorkshire L I, to rejoin, to Poona.
Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to Colombo.
Clay, Lt, Meywar Bhil corps, to rejoin, to Kharwara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahaluxmi Fort, 9th February, 1894.

1. Parades for to-day :—
This morning at 7 a.m. the whole of the Corps will parade for Company drill under Captain Ross Adjt G I P R Vols. Dress : Drill order with arms. Every available member to be present.
5 p.m.—Gun drill and Squad drill.
2. Detail for to-day :—
Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut L J Robertson.
Next for duty : Lieut H W Barrow.
Orderly-Sergt : Sergt D Moffatt.
Next for duty : Sergt J J Marsland.
3. The drill and guard Mounting Competition will take place at the rear of the Town Hall on Saturday the 17th inst, at 4-30 p.m.
4. The Wheal Cup Competition will take place at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday the 3rd March next at 4-30 p.m. instead of as previously notified. Entries will be received up to and including the 17th inst.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th February, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 10th instant at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 10th instant as follows :—
St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.
Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Regiment will fall in for Church parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 11th instant. Khaki uniform, helmets and side arms.

3. Extract from District and Garrison orders :—No. 1179, Volunteers (Drill Instructors).—No. 3095 Lance, Corporal J. A. Nickeas, 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Drill Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, vice Lance-Corporal A Lane, Lancashire Fusiliers, order to rejoin his Regiment.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B Company No. 3576 Vol. F. Simons.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for general information that the annual Camp will commence at Bandora on Wednesday the 21st instant. Members should provide themselves with putties.

2. The Annual Church Parade will be held on Sunday the 11th instant at the Bombay Cathedral. Members are requested to assemble in the Elphinstone Circle Gardens at 5-15 p.m. Dress :—Helmets without bandoliers ; sword belts to be worn under the tunic.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

THERE will be TABLEAUX at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, arranged by LADY HARRIS and other Ladies, on THURSDAY, 22nd and FRIDAY, 23rd February, at 9-30 P.M., in AID of the GIRLS' CLUB.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Nice Selection of

DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,

SAPHIRES, RINGS AND

DIAMOND BROOCHES.

ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

DELHI: BOMBAY:

Chandni Chowk. Rampart Row.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, AT CARNAC ROAD, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the shop of Messrs. Bhimjee Jeewun and Co., on Carnac Road, by order of the Adjuster and on account of the Insurance Office concerned—

The remaining quantity of silk, woollen and cotton goods, ribbons, laces, buttons, &c., damaged and soiled in consequence of their removal from the shop at the time of the fire, which occurred on the 17th ult.

Property on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE GODUPDEV ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Kesowjee Damoder and Hurjeewun Verjee, the transferrees of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Adam Abdool Kader, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of August, 1890, and made between the said Adum Abdool Kader of the one part, and Callianjee Damoder of the other part, the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or leasehold ground, admeasuring 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling house or chawl and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under street No. 58, and ward No. 7791 (3), and bounded on the east the Fazandary passage, on the west by the Godupdevy Road aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Josi Kalidass, and partly by the ground of Fazendar and on the south by the property of Ismael Patunker and the said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants, situate at Godupdev Road on the east side thereof outside the Fort, in the island and sub district of Bombay.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold ground, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or there abouts, with the messuage or dwelling-house or chawl and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. and ward No. and bounded on the east by the Fazundari ground, on the west by the Fazundari passage, on the north by the property of Abdool Rahiman, and on the south by Fazundari ground, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgager situate at Godupdev Road, on the east side there of, outside the Fort, in the island and sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogly, in the compound of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co's Mills, the very valuable and neat black and teakwood household furniture by Deschamp and others, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Ernst Kaps, English rice box with refrigerator, a first rate canoe shaped landau with pole, shaft and lamps, pair of powerful and fast bay Arabs, going both in single and double harness, set of double harness, Hinks lamps, Brussels carpet, brass double bedstead, flower pots, etc., the property of J. H. DUNKERLEY, Esq., Manager, Messrs Greaves Cotton Mills, proceeding to England.

Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The landau and horses will be sold at 2 p.m.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

38 gentleman's black serge suits.

35 cases Romatt and Co.'s Worcester sauce in pints and half-pints.

5 " " bon-bon mixed pickles.

10 " " brown vinegar.

2 " " pint cherry brandy.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, the Northbrook Hotel, Delhi—

14 four-posts iron single bedsteads 3 ft. 6 inch. by 6 ft 6 inch.

2 " double bedsteads 5 ft. by 6ft. 6 inch.

2 double woven wire mattresses double.

14 double woven wire mattresses single.

On account and at the risk of Ramjee Goculdas and Co.—

J Co. w 5823-24—2 cases silk bordered dhoties, ex Britannia.

5892 —1 " " ex City of Perth.

6686 —1 " " sarries, ex Netherby Hall.

By order of the Agra Bank, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hoosein Nazmoodeen ex D. Balduino.

A N S & Co. 61 1 case 177 bunches white wax pearls.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 strong serviceable landau.

1 strong dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Under instructions the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m., the following on account of the concerned to close accounts:—

49 cases brandy three stars.

51 cases brandy wired bottles

48 cases whisky Scotch "

34 cases whisky Genuine old matured

9 cases port finest imported

14 cases champagne fine dry

5 casse champagne pints

15 cases breakfast claret

10 cases breakfast claret pints

16 cases dinner claret

9 cases dinner claret pints

1 case very superior liqueurs

Connoisseurs are informed that the above consist of lots of choice wines and spirits, and a rare chance is afforded them of securing supplies thereof, being put up to Auction merely with a view of Closing Accounts.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of stores consisting of wrought iron, hoop and scrap, leather pieces, sodawater bottles, felt cuttings, leather cuttings, cordage, rope, pawlins, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th and WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Nepean Sea Road (entrance from Mount Nepean Road) Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant Wimbridge made complete suites of dining, drawing office and bed room furniture, also English made furniture, rich table glass and China, a firstrate full-sized slate billiard-table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, six light gas lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned semigrand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich gas chandeliers, very valuable oil and water colour pictures, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China French bronzes, choice table ornaments, windproof lamps, one handsome English-built dog-cart, by Keen, of Farnham, a Handsome English-made four-wheeled dog-cart, choice garden plants, &c., the property of PRYCE WEEDON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NAGDEVI ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Girjashanker Vajishanker, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shamkerabai, wife of Kamalsey Premji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 30th day of June and the 9th day of August, 1892, and the 4th day of May, 1893, the following properties, viz.:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 329, and street No. 311—313 and 315, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 255 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi Road, on the south by the house hereinafter secondly described, and on the north by the house of Assabeebee, wife of Syed Hoosein, which said premises were formerly vacant, and are now in the occupation of a firewood dealer as a tenant of the said Shamkerabai; and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 122 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No 368 and street No 307, 309, and bounded on the west by the said Nagdevie Road, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house hereinbefore firstly described, and on the south by the property of the Mahomedan community, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the tenants of Narrondas Pranjeewandas, and are now occupid by the tenants of the said Shamkerabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs Muljee and Raghowjee, solicitors for the said mortgagee, at Horaby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 9, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

AND THE

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE: 4 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,

Albert Building, Fort.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE .... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

THE Sale of the remaining Australian Horses will be resumed TO-DAY, at 3-30 p.m., at the Govt. Remount Stables, Churney Road. A lot of good Greys as well as good Pairs of Horses will be sold to the highest bidder. Intending purchasers should not loose this opportunity.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

1 Bradbury and Co's Wellington Plaiter.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, by Stephens and Sons.

1 Strong victoria in very good order with romoveable coachbox.

1 Strong palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay arab 14 hands; 8 years old; quiet to ride and drive.

1 Chesnut pony; quiet to ride.

1 safety swift Bicycle 1½ cushion tyres, invincible lamp, and double alaram No. 2 valise.

1 Bay C B pony, aged, 13½, quiet to ride and drive and carries a lady; believe it to be sound.

1 strong dog-cart with hood.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the different contingents concerned, about 20 Arab, Persian, and country bred cast horses. Amongst them are good hacks, go in single and double harness, and good pigstickers.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED OOMRAWATI COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, a Victoria Bunder, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the underwriters—

100 full-pressed bales Oomrawati cotton, S. W. damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY.

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 129, new No 16619 and new Survey No, 3642, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards or thereabouts, together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and hereditaments thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 7703, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the west and north by the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the said Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the 'Ridge,' Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black woodhousehold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, garden, &c., the property of Colonel R. V. RIDDELL, R. E.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished househeld furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a firstrate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "Ernst Kaps," in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size fishpond, choice plants, &c., the property of C D LIBERIOS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 9, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

AT the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills in London yesterday, 8 lakhs of Wire Transfers were alloted to the three presidencies at 1s. 2 1-32d.—Calcutta getting 4 lakhs and Bombay and Madras 2 lakhs each—this rate showing a decline of 11-32d. on that obtained on the previous Wednesday, and thereafter. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 13-16d.

The price of Bar Silver further declined in London 1-8d., say, to 29 13-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ½ cent lower, at 64 5-8 cents per oz.; with demand exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¾ dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 1¼ per cent. lower, at £57 7-8; but the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged. The market rates of discount, however, were put up 1-8 per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2 and 2¼ per cent., respectively. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 37¼s. per 416lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk. Market quiet; and Linseed at 39¼s. per 416lbs. cif., sellers, April-May shipment to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg. Market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil.* Spot prices were again all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 5-32d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester market was flat.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent higher, at 8 cents per lb. and May Futures advanced 3 cents, to 7·89 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the total figures for the present season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	7,000	12,000	23,000
Four days' do.	66,000	57,000	130,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	4,858,000	4,079,000	5,681,000

A pretty active demand from exporters, chiefly for arrival Cotton, sprang up to-day in our local market, 5,250 bales being reported in that direction, the mills having taken only 750 bales. Contracts were made by exporters for 1,300 bales of "Fine" Bombay Pressed Dhollera for March-April delivery, at Rs. 200/1; and 1,200 of the same, "Fully Good," for the same delivery, at Rs. 190/1; 1,500 "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 218/19; and 300 "Good," at Rs. 213; and of ready new Cotton they bought 300 Oomrawttee, at Rs. 181; 450 Bengal, at Rs. 176; and 100 each of Bhulwa Ginned, at Rs. 185/9; and Broach, at Rs. 185. The Mills purchases have consisted of 150 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 161/2; and 100 each of Umreli Ginned, at Rs. 193; Akote, at Rs. 185; and Dhulia, at Rs. 169; and 200 old Untni, at Rs. 170½; and Julgaum, at Rs. 155 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in prices.

Slight rain has fallen in one or two districts of the Bengal and Oomra Cotton circles, say, Agra and Cawnpore in the former, and Khaungaum and Julgaum in the latter, since the beginning of the week; and the weather was still cloudy this evening. At Broach, also, the weather had become unseasonable, with partial clouds; picking was general, and the quality of arrivals (which were small) is stated to be still unsatisfactory.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone to-day, with a moderate business passing for export; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have also been taken by shippers to a moderate extent, in a firm market, and at some advance in rates. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-6 to Rs. 7-7-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-12-0 to " 6-13-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-5-0 to " 6-7-0	"
Do. Red do......	" 6-15-0 to " 6-1-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-8-0 to " 43-8-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0 to " 41-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	9,689	bales.
Wheat	11,258	cwts.
Linseed	20,452	"
Rapeseed	7,605	"
Gingelly.........................	5,846	"
Poppyseed	680	"
Groundnuts	16,298	"
Castorseed	853	"
Rice	12,441	"

FREIGHTS are firm at 6d. to 1s. per ton advance in rates for immediate shipment; but weak and rather lower—say, by about 6d. per ton—for forward loading, the tone of the market being quiet with less business doing. The Romillies (s) has been berthed with part cargo for March loading to Trieste and Venice, at 20s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY is becoming scarcer daily in the open market, 14 per cent. being now quoted in the Shroff Bazaar, though it is stated that the Exchange Banks continue to be well supplied with cash, the proceeds of the Silver arriving weekly. The Bank of Bombay, however, has this afternoon raised its rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened weak, unsettled, and irregular, at 1s. 1 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but we did not hear of any Credits coming out until later in the day when 1s. 1 3-4d. for May-June delivery was reported to have been done, the stampede having again set in for Bank remittance, and the market again being in a state of panic, the result of the Secretary of State again giving way with regard to Council drawings as chronicled above. Before the close we heard that rates from Calcutta have come 3-32d. higher again, March Telegraghic being quoted there at 1s. 1 29-32d.; but here we closed unsettled, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...		1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 1 31-32d. to 1s. 2d.	"
Francs	do.	1·47 to 1·47¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining. Opening at 100¼ for Money, and 100½ for Account, the rate for Fours fell to par, and 100 1-8, in the two positions, respectively; but, at closing, was quoted 1/8 per cent. higher; with the new 3½ per cent. Loan at 99½ nominal.

SHARES are dull, and a further fall in prices has taken place to-day in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, say, in the former of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 15 each in Imperial and Oriental; of Rs. 10 each in Ahmedabad, Bombay United, Howard & Bullough, and Central India; of Rs. 6½ in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, David, Framji Petit, Khatao Muccunji, and Manockji Petit. In Press shares Mofussil have declined Rs. 20; and Volkart Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,135 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 5 a.m., Sunday, 11th inst.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th February, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·941
Temperature of the Air	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·2
Dew Point	68·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·0
General Directions of wind*	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	812

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RIBEIRO—DE SOUZA—February 3, at the Church of N. S. da Saude, Cavel, by the Rev. Canon Mariano Faria, Mr. Julio Ribeiro, M.A., to Adelaide, eldest daughter of Mr. Jose Januario de Souza. (No cards.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAUFORD—February 4, at Meerut, the wife of the Rev. John Crauford, B D, Church of Scotland, Chaplain, of a daughter.

McDONALD—February 3, at Ferozepore, the wife Mr Donald McDonald, Deputy Commissioner's Office, of a son.

SANDERSON—February 4, at Simla, the wife of R W Sanderson, of a son.

STOWELL—January 13, at Merlin Park, Simla, the wife of G F Stowell, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, of a daughter.

ST. LEGER—February 6, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of William Douglas St Leger, Organist St George's Cathedral, Madras, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SAUNDERS—February 1, at Kendat, Charles James Saunders, Burma Police, eldest son of Major-General Saunders, Wandsworth.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1894.

THE postal rate for home remittances was fixed yesterday by an order published in another column at 1s. 1¾d. The rate of exchange fell to 1s. 1 7-8d. This heavy decline was due to the unprecedented situation brought about by the dual control which is bringing the finances of India rapidly to a situation full of Imperial danger. The Secretary of State with fifty lakhs of Council Bills to sell, on Wednesday, accepted tenders for eight lakhs at 1s. 2 1-32d. What would be thought of the business capacity of a merchant who, having five thousand tons of coal to sell, disposed of five hundred tons at a reduced price, so as to supply the immediate wants of intending purchasers, and enable and encourage them to hold out still lower rates? It is not rash to assert that the India Office having just floated Bills for two millions and a-half sterling could have managed to tide over a week or two without the eight lakhs obtained by such a ruinous figure. The demoralisation which followed the sale of Councils the previous week at 1s. 2 3/8d. ought to have been a sufficient warning to avoid the repetition of a similar error in an aggravated form. It is understood that the tenders submitted on Wednesday were for the most part limited to 1s. 2d., and some of them were below that figure. Had the Secretary of State held his hand and accepted none of the tenders he would have strengthened exchange, for it would have been understood it was useless to tender at sweating rates. Now every banker in London is aware that the India Office is prepared to sell Councils at 1s. 2d. and will infer that with a little pressure 1s. 1¾d. may be accepted. Let us see how this system affects the finances of India, and the prospects of the next budget. The deficits with which the present year opened was one crore and sixty-five lakhs. When the rupee stood at 1s. 4d., compensation of the civil and military services for losses by exchange was conceded, and the basis fixed was 1s. 6d. per rupee. The two pence per rupee thus accorded came to a total of eighty lakhs. Now that the rupee has fallen another two pence, and more, the eighty lakhs becomes one crore and sixty lakhs. The loss under the head of opium may be taken at a crore, the falling off being happily less than was at one time apprehended. Then comes the loss on the sale of Council Bills at the reduced rate of exchange—a loss which as matters stand to-day, cannot be estimated at less than one crore and twenty-five lakhs. When we have added some ten lakhs for interest payable on new sterling loans in London we have a deficit of five crores and sixty lakhs, for which it will be the agreeable duty of Mr. Westland to make provision in the coming budget. A more unsatisfactory, not to say calamitous, state of things cannot well be imagined. The new currency policy of the Government of India, adopted after long deliberation, with the full sanction of the Home Government, the Herschell Committee, and by the Cabinet, having carefully considered every alternative, has not been given fair play. The vacillation at the India Office confounded the councils of London and Calcutta and the measures taken were not followed up by the steps necessary to secure the object in view. While silver was shut out of the mints it was allowed to flow in at the ports without check or hindrance, and was as readily and assuredly turned into rupees in the bazaar as it would have been in the Imperial Mints had they remained open. The French, the German, the Austrian Government, or the British Government for the matter of that, would not have tolerated for a week the defeat of their policy when by raising a hand they could have put an end to the speculative manœuvres which were jeopardising it

It has become the custom to say that the currency policy of June last has failed. That it has not succeeded to the degree hoped for, we quite admit. But when it is said that the policy has failed it is permissible to ask those who make that assertion whether they have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with certain facts. At the present moment the rupee has been brought down by bad management and by exceptional circumstances to 1s. 2d., but the actual price of silver is 29½d. the ounce, which makes the silver value of the rupee a fraction over 11s. 1-3d.; in decimals, 11·299d. Silver would have fallen to a lower figure, and consequently the rupee to much less were it not for the Indian legislation of June. An unprecedented and quite unforeseen demand arose for silver bullion, the imports of which rendered the Council Bills unsaleable. The silver imports in the seven months which have intervened witnessed the absorption of eleven crores of silver by India; nearly four times the quantity imported in previous years for purposes other than coinage. These imports, whether speculative or not, unquestionably sustained the price of the metal in the New York and London markets. Had the Indian mints continued open and Council Bills continued to be sold as formerly, at the market rate of the day, there would have been no scope for the large imports of silver which have actually taken place. Consequently the raw metal would have fallen considerably more than it has actually done in the American market, and might well have reached twenty-five pence an ounce. The rupee having only a silver value, would in that case be hovering somewhere about nine pence. The measure which has averted, or even delayed, such a consummation, which would spell bankruptcy in large letters cannot be pronounced a failure. Had the fatal policy of drift prevailed inevitably and the mints been kept open, we should now even with silver at its present price of 29½d. an ounce, have been in the full enjoyment in the rupee worth 1s. 1-12d. with the certainty that before another month was over the rupee would be at an even lower figure. We have not yet got so far on the road to ruin, thanks to the measure of qualified success obtained—in spite of many disturbing and perplexing conditions—by the legislation of June last, incomplete and tentative as it admittedly was. What steps are the Government prepared to take to render that legislation complete and effective? That is the question which the public will now ask.

THE hope expressed in the farewell speech of Lord Lansdowne that both Mahomedans and Hindus would realise the folly of allowing their religious prejudices and animosities to lead them to disturb the public peace has not, unfortunately, been fulfilled at Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, where the smouldering embers of sectarian bitterness have this week been rekindled. The outbreak of lawlessness resulting in the destruction of mosques and temples, and injury to life and property, has happily been speedily quelled. That these outbreaks should have taken place so soon after the salutary lessons adducible from the trial of the Bombay rioters, and in face of the constant watchfulness of the authorities, is a fact calculated to cause considerable uneasiness. Yeola, the place which has this week been the scene of sanguinary conflicts between Hindus and Mahomedans, is the chief town of the Yeola sub-division of the Nasik District, and is forty-four miles east of Nasik town and thirteen miles from the Manmad Station (161 miles from Bombay), on the north-east line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The railway station is on the Dhond-Manmad Chord Railway, and is nearly twelve miles from the south-east frontier of the Nizam's Dominions. It has a population of nearly twenty thousand, over two-thirds of whom are Hindus. The Municipality was established in 1858, and has an income of about £3,000 per annum. The leading public buildings are the sub-judge's court, the post office, and the dispensary. The chief claim which Yeola has to be considered a place of importance is the large trade carried on in the weaving of silk and cotton goods, and also in goldtwist manufacture. Large quantities of raw silk and silk thread are yearly imported to meet the requirements of a trade which find employment for from 7,000 to 8,000 persons of both sexes. The manufacture of gold and silver wire and thread is considerable, nearly 4,000 people being engaged in it. At the time of its foundation Yeola was under the Emperor of Delhi; subsequently it passed into the hands of the Rajas of Satara, and then fell to the Peshwas. Madhu Rao Peshwa finally gave it in grant with numerous other villages to Vithal, the ancestor of the Chiefs of Vinchur These Chiefs still enjoy the revenue derived from the lands attached to the town of Yeola, but have no authority within the town.

The feeling between the Hindu and Mahomedan races at Yeola has been greatly strained for some months past—in fact ever since the outbreaks at Prabhas-Pattan and in Bombay last July and August. The disorderly spirit first openly manifested itself during the celebration of the Ganesh Chaturthi festival, on the 14th September last, when a large crowd of Mahomedans assembled at the Jumma Musjid, armed with sticks, and threatened that unless the Hindu music was stopped the procession should not pass. Regarding this as an infringement of their rights, the Hindus appealed to the authorities, but in the temporary absence of the acting Mamlatdar the head karkun, a Mahomedan, refused to take any steps. The Hindus thereupon gave way, and the procession went another route. Before the next festival, that of the Bhadrapad Sakia, an endeavour was made to bring about an understanding between the two races, but it was unsuccessful, as the Hindus would not comply with the Mussalman demand for them to cease playing their music when passing the Jumma Musjid. The strained relations existing between the two races, necessitated precautionary measures, and Mr. Winter, the Collector of Nasik, promulgated an order, limiting the music in the procession to cymbals and small drums. These orders were carried out, and the festival passed off quietly.

In India, however, one red-letter day quickly follows another. The great Dussera festival, lasting from the 10th to the 20th of October had to be provided for. The District Magistrate issued another order prescribing the route of the Hindu procession called the Balaji. It was not to pass by any mosque on any day between the 10th and 17th October, but on the 18th and 19th it was permitted to pass by two of the mosques between the hours of two and four p. m. each day. On the 20th October it was to be allowed to pass by three other mosques at the same hours of the day. The last-named date was the day of the week on which a large number of Mahomedans are accustomed to assemble in the mosques for worship. No musical instrument, except one gong, was to be played by the Hindus, within fifteen paces on each side of a mosque, during the procession, which was not to halt in front of a mosque, and there was to be no shouting while passing it. The Mahomedans were prohibited from assembling at their mosques whilst the procession was passing. This regulation the Mussulmans considered an infringement of their religious rights and privileges, and they appealed to the Bombay High Court to have the order quashed. Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton heard the question argued by Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of the Mahomedans. He contended that the High Court had inherent power to interfere in the matter and annul the Magistrate's order, which gave the Hindus additional privileges and curtailed the legal rights of the Mahomedans. Counsel candidly admitted that the inhabitants were apprehensive of trouble. The learned Judges declined to interfere in the matter on the ground that the Court could not do so without first giving notice to the Magistrate to show cause why an order should not be issued, and there was no time for that. Their lordships pointed out that a grave responsibility would be incurred by any one disobeying the plain directions of the District Magistrate so long as they remained in force. These words of warning fell unheeded, and on October 18th—the day after the decision of the court—a disturbance occurred. In contravention to the magisterial orders a large number of Mahomedans assembled at Patel's Mosque, and stoned the processionists as they passed, several persons sustaining serious injuries. About a dozen persons were arrested, and seven of the number—six Mahomedans and one Hindu—were subsequently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from four to fourteen months. The day after the disturbances the authorities revoked the District Magistrate's order, and stopped the further processions. Since that time the process of boycotting has been resorted to; the Hindus abstained from making purchases of the Mahomedan weavers, and the trade of the place was considerably interrupted thereby. It is said that the Mussalmans threatened to attack the Hindus if this system of boycotting continued, and the threat has now apparently been carried out. At present, however, in face of the conflicting statements made, it would not be easy to say which section is most responsible for the disturbance, and the question is one which cannot be answered until authenticated facts are before the public.

ACCORDING to this morning's telegrams General Kitchener and Mr. Justice Scott have been created Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of their services in Egypt. So marked have these service been that the only wonder is, the rewards were not vouchsafed before. General Kitchener has had a long and active career in the service of his country, and for many years past his name has been prominently before the public. Born in 1857, he joined the army at twenty years of age. But from 1874 to 1882 he was in civil employment. In the former year he joined the survey of Western Palestine, under Major Condor, and after the attack on the party at Safed, he returned to England, and was employed in laying down the map prepared on account of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Returning to the Holy Land in 1877, he carried out the survey of the whole of Galilee, and completing his task the following year was sent to Cyprus to organise the Courts. Next he was appointed Vice-Consul at Erzeroum, but subsequently returning to Cyprus, he made a survey of the entire island. His career in Egypt began in 1882. When Sir Evelyn Wood organised an Egyptian Army, he volunteered for the service, and was appointed one of the two Majors of Cavalry. In the Nile Expedition he served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General in 1884-85. Remaining in the Egyptian service was in command of a Brigade of the Egyptian Army in the operations near Suakim in December, 1888, and was present in the engagement at Gernaizah. He was also present, it will be remembered, in the engagement at Toski on the Soudan frontier when the Mahdi's followers were defeated in 1889. Mr. Justice Scott's record is sufficiently well known in Bombay, where the announcement of the distinction conferred on him will give pleasure to his many friends. He left the High Court Bench in April 1890, and undertook the duties of his appointment as President of the Commission to examine into the system upon which justice was administered in Egypt, on his arrival in Cairo. Until February, 1891, he was on tour in Upper Egypt, and on his return expressed the opinion that the Egyptian Government would succeed in forming a good judicial administration if the efforts to set things right were not relaxed, Mr. Scott returning temporarily to Bombay. Meanwhile, a Commission, formed to report on his judicial reform scheme, had been appointed. The Khedive decided that Mr Scott's proposals should be accepted, their author being appointed Judicial Adviser to the Government and President of the Committee for the Superintendence of the Native Tribunals; he was also empowered to attend the Council of Ministers with a consultative voice in questions of justice. The Porte in May, 1891, approved the scheme; and also one prepared by Mr. Scott and General (then Colonel) Kitchener for the reorganisation of the police. Since then Mr. Scott has been patiently toiling in the hope of effecting the complete reform of Egyptian administrative justice.

THE disturbances between Hindus and Mahomedans at Yeola have caused great commotion amongst their co-religionists in Bombay, the Mussalmans being considerably agitated at the report that the principal mosque has been fired, while on the other hand, the Hindus resent the desecration of the temples. It is the intention of some of the leading members of the Mahomedan community to take advantage of the assembly of the Faithful for the usual Friday prayers to point out that the offenders at Yeola will in due course be brought to justice, and that the peace of Bombay should on no account be disturbed, because of what has taken place in the Nasik Collectorate. The police are fully aware that feeling runs high between the two communities, and to-day special precautions of the most ample kind will be taken to prevent any breach of the peace.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS has presented to the Bombay Light Horse, in recognition of their services during the late riots, a handsome silver mess cup.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest in demand loans on Government Paper to 8 per cent.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FARRAN has delivered judgment at the High Court in a case, in which Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta sought to recover from William Crowder and others damages for their failure to deliver, according to a contract of 18th May, 1893, an entire cargo of Davison's West Hartley coal, May shipment, at Rs. 15-4 per ton. On the 5th July, the parties, being unable to arrive at a settlement, referred the matter to the sole arbitration of Mr. F. L. McAfee; and agreed to abide by his decision; and on the same day the arbitrator undertook the arbitration. On the 19th July, he published his award, and found that the plaintiff had sustained no loss by the defendants' failure to perform the contract, and that, therefore, no compensation was due to him. The plaintiff impeached the award on various grounds, but his charges of collusion and moral misconduct against the arbitrator were, for the most part, tacitly abandoned by his counsel. His Lordship, after reviewing the circumstances of the case at considerable length, found the material issues for the plaintiff, in whose favour a decree was passed for Rs. 1,250—no order being made as to costs.

THE Flag-ship Boadicea, which arrived here on Wednesday evening from Colombo, had five cases of measles among the European crew. The patients were removed to the European General Hospital for treatment, yesterday.

ONE month's extension of furlough, on medical certificate has been granted to Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days has been granted to Mr. W. Porteous, I.C.S., Collector of Poona. Mr. H. F. Silcock, I.C.S., will act in that capacity during his absence.

MR. R. M. KENNEDY, I.C.S., on return to duty has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate of Broach.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. G. W. LOWDELL is to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, during the furlough of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel V. Murphy, M.D.; and Surgeon-Captain J. B. Jameson, M.B., is acting as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

MR. P. REYNOLDS, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, First Grade, has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, during the absence of Mr. R. B. Joyner, M.Inst.C.E., on leave.

THE annual examinations in connection with the Sir J. J. School of Art, and other drawing schools will take place from April 2 to 4 next.

MR. F. A. LITTLE, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence from 21st February or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of to the 19th November 1894. Mr. E. F. Nicholson has been appointed Mr. Little's substitute.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONORS TO GENERAL KITCHENER AND MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

General Kitchener and Mr. Justice Scott have been created Knights Commander of Saint Michael and Saint George.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Commercial Treaty between Russia and Germany will be in force ten years.

It reduces the duties on Russian cereals by nearly a half.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The French press are uneasy concerning the Russo-German Commercial Treaty which is regarded as the beginning of a rapprochement between the two nations.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS: IMPROVING PROSPECTS.

The British Trade Returns show an increase in the Imports during January of upwards of five millions sterling and an increase in the Exports of one hundred and twenty-six thousand pounds sterling.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 8.

The s. s. Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 3rd inst., arrived here at 0-30 p.m., to-day.

THE RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE AT YEOLA.

ALLEGED CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOLA, FEB. 8.

Although the riots have now been quelled, the greatest excitement prevails, and the statements made as to the cause and character of the outbreak are so conflicting that it is far from easy to obtain information of a reliable character. The relations existing between the Hindus and Mahomedans have for months past been severely strained. The flames of ill-feeling have been fanned by the action of Brahmin youths in writing to newspapers and disseminating cheap literature calculated to arouse racial animosities. There are many rumours as to the origin of the outbreak, the opposing parties each accusing the other of being the aggressor. The Mahomedans state that the immediate cause of the riot was an attempt on the part of the Hindus to set fire to a Bora's shop, and that when the Mahomedans went to their principal mosque to offer their midday prayers they found that some foul things, including pork, had been thrown into the musjid. This, as may be imagined, greatly excited the Mahomedans, and they retaliated by attempting to slaughter a cow in the Hindu temple. The Hindus deny having desecrated the mosque, and state that the outrage on their feelings by the slaughter of the cow was unprovoked. They admit having of late refused to have any business dealings with the Mussulmans, but they say this was no justification for the latter to attack them, as they could obtain all necessary articles from their co-religionists. Stones and various missiles were thrown, sticks and other weapons were used, and many people were seriously hurt. Four mosques, a temple, and a number of dwellings have been burned down. Mr. Winter, the Collector of Nasik, on receiving news of the outbreak, at once came here and Mr. J. F. Fleet, C. I. E., Commissioner, Central Division, likewise travelled to Yeola from Poona to assist in restoring order, having been appealed to by the President of the Municipality for aid. The local police force seemed at first unable to cope with the riot, and had to be reinforced by a contingent from Nandgaum. A company of the 8th Bombay Infantry, under the command of a British Officer, came in from Ahmednugger by special train last night, but before their arrival the civil authorities had succeeded in quelling the riot. A detachment of G. I. P. Railway Volunteers from Munmar came, but was quickly withdrawn, as its presence was not deemed necessary.

The authorities are exercising the greatest vigilance, and I am told a watch is being kept at Munmar. It was reported here that orders had been issued to the Bombay Railway Police to watch the trains coming in from this district, in order to be on the look-out for suspicious characters, but on enquiries it has been found there is no foundation for the report. I understand that special orders were issued to the district authorities some days ago, as H. E. Lord Harris had been apprised of the possibility of a disturbance.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has deferred his visit to Darjeeling until the 22nd instant; Major General Stedman, Quarter-master General, proceeds there shortly on inspection duty.

THE KHAGAN VALLEY ROUTE.

The Khagan Valley route to Chilas seems likely to suffer owing to the exigencies that involve the curtailment of the military budget. The expenditure is likely to be so limited that not more than a road practicable for camels will be undertaken; meanwhile beyond the Khagan the 23rd Pioneers having finished the Chilas fort, have improved the road to the Babusar Pass.

COMPENSATION FOR GRASS.

The Government have decided that Native Cavalry Regiments, provided with grass lands, will now cease to be eligible to receive compensation for grass.

GRANT FOR DEARNESS OF GRAIN.

Revised rules for the grant of compensation for dearness of grain will be framed to eight lakhs.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

Council Bills were sold by the Secretary of State for Telegraphic Transfer on Wednesday at 1s. 2 1-32d.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

At to-day's Imperial Legislative Council the Bills to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Limitation Act, the Indian Stamp Act with reference to policies, sea insurances, and sale of certificates were referred to Select Committees.

Mr. Westland presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian ports.

MR. EARDLEY-NORTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 8.

Mr. Eardley-Norton, writes the *Hindu*, thanks his constituents for the honor done him in electing him to the Viceregal Council, from which he was obliged to withdraw for reasons that cannot now be entered into. He concludes the letter thus: "If there be any who still dare think kindly of me, I would beg them to believe that as honor came to me unsolicited, so I can resign it without a sigh."

THE GUNTAKAL MURDER CASE.

The trial of Corporal Ashford, for the murder of a native at Guntakal was continued to-day. The whole day was occupied by the prosecution witnesses, principally soldiers, who were with the accused at the time of the occurrence. Their evidence was to the effect that the deceased attacked Ashford with a stick—some said knife—when he fired in self-defence. No witnesses will be called for the defence. The Chief Justice will sum up his decision to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT COCHIN.

Another disastrous fire has broken out at Cochin. The premises of Messrs. Brunton and Co. was burnt, and property worth one-and-half a lakh of rupees destroyed. Incendiarism is suspected.

DERAILMENT OF WAGONS ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

Seven loaded wagons of mixed train No. 48 Down, on the Southern Mahratta Railway from Miraj to Poona, were derailed and turned over through the carelessness of a pointsman. The passengers by last night's mail train had to be transhipped at Phursingi, as the line was completely blocked. The permanent way was considerably damaged. The mail from Bangalore, due here at 5-30 this morning, did not arrive till nearly 9 a. m., passing over the temporary diversion made at Phursinghi. Mr. Steuart, Assistant Traffic Manager, and the Resident Engineer, Mr. Dunlop, have gone to the scene of the accident.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, FEB. 8.

Makanji was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Branson.

Hariprasad Udeshanker was then called. He identified nine out of the accused as having crossed the junction and taken the Dehotsarg Road, and four of them as being concerned in striking the people on the Agashi. His cross-examination did not elicit anything important.

Pujari Sarveshvar presented a petition to the Court, applying that the State should be asked to pay the fees for their counsel, Mr. Wadia, who represented them. The court said that it was for the State to see whether the prosecution was in proper hands, and that they could not interfere with the arrangements of the State, and they had no reason to suppose that the prosecution was not properly conducted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The City Line steamer City of Dundee, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 8.

The s. s. Shanghai (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 8.

H. M. S. Redbreast sailed for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 7-8
Bar Silver	29 13-16

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CAMILLERI, 13th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Quarter-master.

MAJOR W. E. BLEWITT, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Secretary to the Ordnance Committee.

Captain J. F. Sheppard, Dublin Fusiliers, has been granted an extension of leave to 1st April next.

LIEUTENANT L. A. FORBES has been re-appointed to the 39th Garhwalis, on restoration to the effective list from half-pay.

SURGEON-CAPT. G. W. JENNET, Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains C.R. Evelegh and F. C. G. Griffin, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

HON'BLE LIEUT.-COL. L. H. BAYLEY, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed honorary Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

LIEUTENANT A. G. MCLAUGHLIN, 2nd Battalion Munster Fusiliers, rejoins his battalion, on reverson from the Army Service Corps.

LIEUTENANT M. R. W. NIGHTINGALE is transferred from the 22nd Madras Infantry to the 2-5th Gurkhas on exchanging into the Bengal Army.

DURING the absence of Colonel C. A. Moore, on leave to Europe, Colonel H. B. Jacob, Staff Corps, has been appointed Pension Paymaster, Southern Konkan.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY and Honorary Lieutenant T. W. Brumly, Ordnance Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service from the 10th instant.

SURGEON-COLONEL C. McD. CUFFE, C. B., has been appointed an administrative medical officer in Bengal, in succession to Surgeon-Colonel Walsh, and will probably embark for India on the 17th instant.

LIEUTENANTS F. L. TRETHEWY, Duke of Crownwall's Light Infantry, and M. Lowndes, Dublin Fusiliers, join the Controller's Offices at Calcutta and Rawalpindi, respectively, for a course of instruction in Paymaster's duties.

LIEUTENANTS C. E. CHICHESTER, Somersetshire Light Infantry, and D. D. Gunn, Scottish Borderers, have been posted to the 1st Battalions of their respective regiments; and Lieutenant A. J. Welch, Scottish Borderers, to the 2nd Battalion.

LEAVE to proceed out of India, on private affairs, for one year has been granted to Lieut. A. H. Dennys, Adjutant, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, and to Capt. F. J. S. Lowry, Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry.

CAPTAIN W. S. J. BARRY, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, vice Captain J. H. E. Reid, Scottish Borderers, vacated, who joins the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, pending further orders.

THE following admissions to the Staff Corps have been made:—Second-Lieut. Walter Bulmer Tait Abbey, attached to the 9th Bombay Lancers; Second-Lieut. G. M. Godfrey Parker, Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Infantry, and Second-Lieut. Walter Fitzallan Stewart, attached to the 10th Bombay Infantry.

THE Secretary of State has granted the following extensions of leave:—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson, General List, Infantry, for 34 days, on private affairs, Lieut. F. Bullock, R.E. for two months, on medical certificate, Hony. Lieut. F. Staff, Ordnance Department, for nine months, on private affairs, and Sub-Conductor E. R. Adkin, Ordnance Department, for three months, on medical certificate.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Captain F. C. Colomb, Intelligence Branch, Quarter-master-General's Department, 90 days' privilege leave; Lieutenant W. Stephenson, East Indian Railway Volunteers, for 18 months; Lieutenant G. L. Paget, Rifle Brigade; Captain A. W. M. Wilson, Derbyshire; and Captain F. M. Sandys-Lumsdaine, Highland Light Infantry, for 12 months, all out of India, on private affairs; Captain C. P. Lloyd, East Kent Regiment, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALTHOUGH the Government has not hitherto considered any proposal to impose a duty on railway passengers, it has had promptings in that direction. There has, at least, been some idea of levying a small tax upon pilgrims entering Benares, and employing the railways to make the collection,

MR. J. J. HEATON, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Judge in the Surat District, pending further orders, and he is invested with all the powers of a District Judge in the Collectorate of Broach.

LEAVE to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Salaman, Superintendent, Yerrowda Central Jail; Mr. C. F. G. Lester, District Superintendent of Police; and Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SPECIAL leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, has been granted to Mr. J. Fairlie Muir, I.C.S.; and privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days has been granted to Mr. R. E. Candy, I.C.S., Collector of Satara.

MR. W. H. LUCK has been appointed to the charge of the Western Bhil Agency, Khandeish, on the departure of Mr. C. G. Dodgson, I.C.S., on leave.

AN incident in connection with the Calcutta Assault-at-Amrs is deserving of notice. The detachment of the 19th Madras Infantry, which recently arrived from Cuttack, furnished a team at short notice for the bayonet exercise competition, which carried off the prize. When the representative of the team received the prize from Lady White, the Madras victory was loudly cheered by both European and Bengal troops. The appearance of the Madras sepoys, with their smart uniforms and yellow *puggree*, is a pleasant novelty in Caldutta, and the men on guard at Government House and elsewhere have created a very favourable impression.

MR. A. W. U. POPE, the Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, is at present in Madras on business connected with developing the traffic of his railway. Marked success has attended his indefatigable efforts to secure traffic in Kistna and Godavery, and the prospects of the line, despite the unbridged Godavery and the canal competition, are beginning to assume a hopeful aspect.

SEVERE frost began on the 24th of January in Srinagar, and the temperature is about 18 degrees now. A south-easterly wind, which accompanied the frost, has prevented the lakes from being frozen over, and two feet of snow fellon the 28th, followed by a dense fog on the 29th.

A SHORT while ago, says the local paper, it was proposed to add two fresh Degrees, one in Science and the other in Agriculture, to the academic distinctions bestowed by the Madras University. Some people were even in favour of a special Degree in Veterinary Science, with an elaborate curriculum of study at a Veterinary College, which was to have been founded under the auspices of the Civil Veterinary Department. The Madras Government, last September, asked the Senate of the University for an expression of its views with regard to establishing a general Science Degree, or a special Degree in Agriculture, or both these Degrees. The Senate, we understand, referred the question to a special Faculty, who apparently submitted an unfavourable report, for we hear that Government has been addressed by the University authorities to the effect that it is undesirable to move in this direction for at least a few years to come, as the institution of such a Degree might seriously interefere with the Science division of the present B. A. Degree. It will be remembered that the examination for this Degree, which had already been difurcated in 1887, was trifurcated in 1893 into (I) an English Branch, (II) a Second Language Branch, and (III) a Science Branch, including History, Philosophy, Physical Science, Natural Science and Mathematics—candidates being at liberty to pass in any of these branches in the order they please. And it was with the third branch that the proposed Science Degree would, it was feared, interfere. Government, we hear, has also been informed that the institution of a special Degree in Agriculture does not appear desirable for some time to come.

MAJOR R. C. TEMPLE, C.I.E., who is lent to the Burma Commission, and has for the last three years performed the duties of President of the Municipality of Rangoon, goes home on furlough shortly. It will perhaps be remembered that the Major drafted a Cantonment Code for India some four years ago, when on special duty for that purpose in Simla. Recently he has been placed on special duty, for one month only, to draft a new Municipal Bill for the town of Rangoon. That work is now complete. It will form a neat volume of about five hundred sections, which is all that is known about it up to date, the MS. being in the hands of the Government printers. Considerable interest is taken in this new Municipal Bill in Rangoon, where only a few wholly inadequate rules have been in force up to date.

FROM the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant 2 Europeans, 13 Native Christians, 69 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 323 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 343. The deaths are thus classified:—7 from measles, 113 from fevers, 37 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 157 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·1 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·4 per 1,000 per annum.

THE Prospects of the Bengal-Assam Railway, which was granted to an influential syndicate on peculiarly advantageous terms by the Secretary of State against the wishes of the Government of India, are said to be by no means bright. It is said to be impossible for the railway to compete with the river boats in the transport of jute to Chittagong. It has now been discovered, too, that an additional expenditure of some five lakhs will have to be incurred in obtaining foreshore accommodation at the terminus.

THE Municipal Councilof Vellore, at a meeting on the 5th, passed an unanimous vote of thanks to Surgeon-Major John Lancaster, District Surgeon, North Arcot, for his long and varied services in the town of Vellore. A similar vote of thanks had been recorded by the District Board of North Arcot.

THE Rangoon papers record the sudden death of Mr. A. Brown, sub-accountant in the Chartered Bank, Rangoon. On Monday evening (Jan. 29) he returned from office to his chambers in the Burma Club, and lay down on his bed, giving his boy orders to have his dress clothes ready, as he proposed going to the peformance at the Assembly Rooms. The boy returned towards eight o'clock, and found the door closed. He was unable to get any answer from his master, and went away for the night. Early the next morning again getting no answer, he went in by the back way to his master's room, and found him lying on his bed, just as he was when he had laid down the preceding day, but quite dead. Dr. Pears, who was shortly afterwards in attendance, said Mr. Brown had been dead for several hours. When stationed in Shanghai, where he was before coming to Rangoon, Mr. Brown had been thrown from his horse and his head was injured. Again, at the commencement of last hunting season in Rangoon, he got a very severe fall on his head when taking a jump, and had to go on a trip to Australia for three months, from which he returned apparently fully recovered from the shock he had had. A *post-mortem* examination showed that death was due to disease of the brain, the result of these accidents. Mr. Brown had been four years in the service of the Chartered Bank.

MR. MELITUS, Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, hands over charge to Mr. Thornton on the 13th instant, and relieves Mr. Daukes, Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam, on the 21st. Mr. Daukes proceeds home on a year's leave.

WE would suggest that the experiment in connection with the retirement of Engineers in the Public Works Department should have a longer trial. Its extension for a month or two would probably be productive of better results.

WHEN the Mahanadi river and its branches have been spanned, writes a contemporary, Cuttack will be placed in railway communication with Madras, Hyderabad, and Bombay; and apart from the carriage of merchandise and food-supplies an enormous pilgrim traffic should spring up, for the shrine of Jaganath is still held in the highest sanctity by the Hindu population. The sections of the railway from Bezwada to Cuttack have been first taken in hand, as their completion will place the areas subject to recurring scarcity in Ganjam and southern Orissa in touch with the fertile deltas of the Godavery and the Kistna, where there is always a heavy surplusage of rice. Moreover, from Cuttack to Howrah the country to be crossed is intersected by several great rivers and innumerable waterways, all of which will have to be bridged. The Hooghly, too, will have to be tunnelled, as the terminus of the line cannot be made at Howrah, already crowded to excess. All this will take considerable time to accomplish, and will mean very heavy expenditure, the cost from Cuttack to Calcutta being calculated at Rs. 1,60,000 per mile including the expense of the tunnel. Under these circumstances it is plain that the policy of spending the annual allotment of 100 lakhs on the easier portions of the line south of Cuttack has been a wise one. Trains are already running on the 266 miles opened for traffic, and over five lakhs have been earned since the first train started last summer. The traffic has exceeded all expectations, and shows signs of rapid and healthy expansion. There would, in short, seem to be a great future before the East Cost Railway, and when Calcutta is linked up with Madras by the broad-gauge, one of the most important systems in all India will have been created. It will combine a famine work, a pilgrim highway, and a postal, passenger, and trade route all in one; and its dividends eventually should more than compensate Government for their outlay. It will be linked with the Nagpur-Bengal system by one line from Cuttack to Sambalpur, by another from Midnapur to Sini; and in due time, probably, by yet a third from Raipur to the neighbourhood of Vizianagram. It is assuredly a great work, and the only regret is that the financial position of the Government does not permit of 200 lakhs a year being spent upon it; in that case the Cuttack-Calcutta section could be taken in hand forthwith from each end.

THE East Coast Railway is making steady progress, and the rails are gradually approaching Cuttack from the southwards. Vizianagram has been passed, and many miles of earthwork are ready between that town and Ganjam. Thence onwards the Chilka Lake will be skirted and the southern bank of the Mahanadi reached. The bridging of this river will be one of the most important works on the whole line. Several possible sites have been examined; and as Mr. J. R. Bell, one of the most expert bridge-builders in India, is Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway, the undertaking will be in good hands. No final decision will be come to until Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, has inspected the site, and this he will do very shortly. A decade ago such a bridge would have taken four or five years to construct, but such great strides have been made in work of this kind in India that the Mahanadi will probably be conquered in half that time. The scheme which will probably be adopted is one which will involve not one bridge over the main stream of the Mahanadi before it reaches Cuttack, but some three or four after the river has split itself up in the delta. It would be simple enough to have one grand structure, but the line would then pass some considerable distance west of Cuttack itself, and ten miles would be added to the length of rails. If a series of bridges be built, the difficulties will be lessened, and the railway will go practically into the town, which will immensely increase the facilities for trade and passenger traffic.

Beyond the brief paragraphs which appeared in our columns at the time, writes a contemporary, the public has heard very little of the fatal rioting which occured a little while ago at Isa Khel, in the Bunnu District. It is always difficult to find out the facts regarding the origin of a popular disturbance, but it seems certain that the Isa Khel riot was not religious in character. It was really an episode of the chronic war between the Hindu bankers and some of their bankrupt Mahomedan debtors, aided by a number of notorious bad characters, to whom the chance of looting a usurer's treasure offers great attractions. That it was not a Mahomedan *versus* Hindu riot is confirmed by the promptitude and energy with which Khan Bahadur Sirdar Muhammad Abdullah Khan, C.I.E., Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, in the absence of the Deputy Commissioner and other high authorities took measures to suppress the riot in person, notwithstanding his old age and poor health, with the assistance of the Tahsildar and Nhib Tahsildar, and Deputy Inspector of Police. The Sirdar's son and nephews, and his followers, assisted in extinguishing the buildings set on fire by the rioters, in protecting the Hindu shopkeepers, and sending the wounded to the hospital. Some of the *badmashes*, all Mahomedans, were seized on the spot, and the riot, which otherwise might have cost the lives of hundreds of Hindus, was suppressed with the loss only of one life. Among other incidents which appears to have been most creditable to the Mahomedan gentlemen concerned it appears that the Sirdar's nephews collected together and protected for the whole of one night a large number of Hindu women, and the Sirdar gave them refuge the following night at his own house, where they were protected by a large number of his armed servants and relatives. These efficient arrangements discouraged the *badmashes*, who had contemplated renewing the attack.

SOME days ago, says a Berlin correspondent, three young men, named Baumann, Weitner, and Pelz, were skating on the Havel towards evening, when they came to open water and fell in. The last-named being a bad skater, whom the other two had been coaching, his comrades did their best to help him back on to the ice, but suddenly Weitner cried out "I am exhausted, I am done for," and sank. Pelz next lost strength, and begged Baumann to take his last message to his family. "I was still in full possession of my strength," says Baumann, "and let go in order to measure the depth of the water, but got under the ice. Fortunately I did not lose consciousness, but was able to swim under the ice, and soon got back to Pelz's side. In my desperation I dug my nails into the ice till they bled, and kicked my skates from beneath into the ice, and felt that I had a hold. Pelz was unable to do this. He cried out that he was too weak, and then sank before my eyes. I now saw lights on the ice in the direction of the village of Gatow. I cried out again for help, and then I don't know what happened. When I regained consciousness I lay on a sledge and was being drawn over the ice. My rescuers afterwards informed me that they had heard our cries for help, and we should all have been saved if they had not doubted the genuineness of the cries for help, because they had just before been fooled by three boys, who cried out in fun for help, and jeered at them when they came.

IN Burma the Burmese only are prevented from buying opium until they produce a ticket showing that their names have been registered as opium consumers. There are no fees charged for registering the names of the people, and the tickets are given away by the local Government. Still the people, many of them, object to being registered. The large population of Chinese, Madrassis and natives of Upper India, in Rangoon and other large towns in Burma, who are allowed to consume opium without these tickets, enable the Burmese to a great extent to keep aloof from the registration which, they say, will only lead to extra taxation. Perhaps they are right; but the taxation will not be exactly in the direction the people anticipate, that is, upon the individual opium consumers.

A FIRM of advertising contractors is making arrangements to introduce on the Metropolitan and Dittrict Railways a system by which when a train leaves a station, the guard by pulling a string will announce to the occupants of the carriages simultaneously the name of the next stopping-place, by means of a series of cards fixed in each compartment. The names of London railway stations are generally lost to sight in a maze of advertisements, many of which in boldness quite overshadow the name of the stations. The revolving cards which will announce the "next station" to passengers will suffer to some extent from the same drawback as they will also bear their burden of advertisements.

THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

THE LOWEST LEVEL YET REACHED.

THE following postal notice, which is sufficiently alarming, was issued yesterday over the signature of the Deputy Postmaster:—

With effect from the 8th February, 1894, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1⅜d. per rupee.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE sixth annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society was inaugurated at a conversazione and private view of pictures at the Secretariat last night, before a large and fashionable assembly. The function was a most brilliant and enjoyable one, and the galleries and rooms on the first floor of the Secretariat were filled to their utmost capacity by the members of the Society, exhibitors, and their friends. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris arrived at half-past nine, attended by Captain Gabb, and were received by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Griffiths. The incandescent gas-light, which has been substituted for the electric-light for the last two years, greatly helped the spectators in having a splendid view of the pictures. There is this year a fine collection of paintings, which are of a very high order. As in previous exhibitions, the pictures are exhibited in the fine saloons on the first floor of the Secretariat. Some of the pictures, which drew forth general admiration last night, are very excellent specimens. The members of the Committee have left nothing undone to make the exhibition a complete success. Amongst those present were:—Lord and Lady Harris; the Hon. Mr. Birdwood; the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine; the Hon. Mr. Oxenham; Professor P. Peterson; Messrs. J. M. Campbell; J. Sleagh; G. C. Whitworth; J. Hugh; S. Rebsch; J. M. Slater; J. Griffiths; E. B. Carroll; Alfred King; L. Harvey; L. Russel; F. W. Stevens; E. Wimbridge; E. Greenwood; R. N. Mant; J. P. Watson; A. F. Soundy; Dr. T. Barry; Messrs, Jehangir Cawasjee Jehangir; Sorabjee Framjee Patell; Rustomjee Merwanjee Patell; Pestonji Jehangir Tulyarkhan; Hormusjee M. Chichgur; R. J. Pradhan; Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. Dorab N. Tata; K. R. Cama; Shapur N. Bhedwar; &c., &c. His Excellency's Band was in attendance, and played a selection of music at intervals. Refreshments were also provided. His Excellency will open the exhibition to the public this evening at 5 o'clock.

THE UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I perused with interest the published list of new Fellows for this year. I believe that undue preponderance of the medical element, if justifiable at all, is such as to attract notice and comment. There are seven doctors out of the nineteen Fellows nominated by Government this year. It is said that there are already many belonging to this profession in the Senate, and we find they frequently engross much attention by lengthened discussions of their sometimes strange views. Looking at the whole list, it is also somewhat difficult to comprehend what other qualifications really are *sine qua non*, to be eligible for this honor, except of being dubbed with academical distinction. The new Viceroy justly condemned in language sufficiently strong at the last Calcutta Convocation the cramming system. All graduates do not turn out as a rule learned men, nor follow literary pursuits in their leisure hours to become ripe scholar after finishing their University career. There are unexceptionable names no doubt, in the list. There are others also who have scarcely signalized themselves as either good educationists or have had their due share in the advancement of art, science, and learning generally. After only passing a University test, fortunately open to them, some have retired afterwards from this field to look only after cotton, red turkey, and other cloth, seed, &c. They ought not to find a place in the deliberations of the University. We have many noble and modest gentlemen in our midst in this cosmopolitan city and the Presidency generally, who though not graduates are fitted in every way in public opinion for a Fellowship's appointment by their acknowledgedly superior education, enlightenment, well-considered and settled views, and, above all, practical experience. These men have, nevertheless, received sound collegiate education up to the highest University standard and moral training, as the Bombay University was not in existence during their studentship. They have afterwards identified themselves in the advancement of higher and primary education and social reform at considerable sacrifice of money, pen, trouble, and speech. They form a good connecting link between the benevolent old citizen and the glib-tongued or lip young reformers. It is, I think, enough for our present requirements to have two graduates elected by the Senate from this body. I trust that Government in future will not limit its choice to University men alone. It should extend the sphere of its selection outside the University. Many persons would assuredly be found who are able men in all respects and have actually further the laudable cause of Western culture by their splendid flow of charity, personal example, and general attainments.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 7. B. P.

THE PATROL OF SNEAKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appears in today's *Times of India*, signed "Knave of Clubs," a man, who signs himself "Mr. Moss for Patrol" has had the extreme audacity to send me a letter similar to the one received by "Knave of Clubs." I also got a cutting from a paper giving an account of the Patrol of Sneaks—including an "Asiatic Christian"—having received what they richly deserved, viz., a good thrashing from a party of gentlemen, with whom, apparently they had interfered in the most insolent manner. Can nothing be done to keep these most uncleanly people in their proper places.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO HATES A STAB IN THE DARK.

Feb. 8.

H. M. S. BOADICEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am desired by H. E. Admiral Kennedy to contradict a statement in your paper of this morning to the effect that there is small-pox on board the Boadicea, as there is no truth in the assertion.

What may have given rise to such a rumour is that there are five mild cases of measles in the ship, three of which are now convalescent.—Yours, &c.,

A. HUME,
Secretary to the C.-in-C.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARANA GAMBHIRSINGJI, the Raja of Rajpipla, accompanied by a few followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, from Baroda by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station. As the arrival of his Highness was announced to be of an official nature, a guard-of-honour of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, consisting of fifty rank-and-file with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer, was drawn up outside the station at 5-45 a.m., while a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the Oriental Translator, attended at the station at the same time to receive the Raja on behalf of the Bombay Government. Punctually the train conveying his Highness steamed into the station, and as the Raja alighted on the platform, he was received by the members of the Government deputation, and the guard-of-honour presented arms. Gambhirsingji then, accompanied by the members of the deputation, entered the Government carriage and drove away to his temporary residence at Girgaum, opposite Sir Mangaldass' bungalow. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the Raja.

IN a lecture given last week in Berlin Professor Falb explained his prophecy of the collision of the earth with the comet of 1866 as being only the announcement of the fact that on the 13th November, 1899, the comet will cut the path of the earth at the point where the earth arrives every years on that date. Even should a collision take place, the material of the comet is so light that no harm could result to the earth unless the carbonic gas of which probably all comets consist should poison our atmosphere. But it is certain, at all events, that between two and three a.m. on the 13th November, 1899, a most magnificent shower of shooting stars will be seen.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 6.

ON Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of Bombay preached in St. Mary's Church to a large congregation, and again in the evening to a crowded church at St. Paul's. On Monday evening a Confirmation Service was held in the latter church, when the attendance was so large that numbers were unable to obtain admission. The candidates numbered 50 (16 males and 34 females) from the different parishes. The Rev. L. M. Haslope acted as domestic chaplain to the Bishop, and there were present the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., the Rev. P. B. Horne, and the Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen. His lordship delivered a most impressive address to the candidates.

To-day his lordship formally opened and dedicated the Church of St. Matthew, in Arsenal Road, which has been built by the Church Missionary Society for the accommodation of their native congregation. The church, which is a plain, substantial-looking structure, stands in a compound just off the roadway, and appears to be admirably suited both in situation and arrangement for its intended purpose. It has seating accommodation for 125 worshippers. The roof is lofty, and the acoustic properties of the little edifice are excellent. The pulpit is of teak (made at the Panch Howds workshop) and the fittings of the church are of the same material. The building is extremely well ventilated, having doors all round it. The American organ and lectern have been brought from the temporary native church at Cypress Lodge, and a large chandelier from St. Paul's Church. It is intended to build a residence for the Principal of the C. M. S. Divinity College near to the church. At 5-30 the church was crowded, and extra seating accommodation was provided in the compound outside. At the commencement of the service the clergy and choir walked down the aisle to the west door, which was opened on the Bishop knocking for admission. The procession then marched back chanting the 138th Psalm in Marathi. At the finish of the psalm, the Rev. W. J. Peel, on behalf of the clergy and congregation, asked his lordship to open and bless the building. The Bishop having responded, proceeded down the church to the baptismal font, and after blessing it returned to the communion table. The Bishop performed the whole service in Marathi, a well-trained choir of Native Christian boys singing the psalms, responses, and hymns in the same language. The Rev. C. W. Thorne read the lesson (Rev. 21) in Marathi. During the singing of the second hymn, "The Church's one foundation" a collection was made on behalf of the church funds. At the conclusion of the service his lordship pronounced the benediction. The following clergy were present: The Rev. L. M. Haslope, the Rev. W. G. Peel, secretary of the C.M.S., the Rev. J. Gothard, the Rev. W. L. Nanson, the Rev. C. W. Thome, C.M.S., the Rev. Father Kershaw, the Rev. Mr. Lotlikar, the Rev. Sorabj Khurshedji, C.M.S., and several others. Among the congregation were the Rev. E. Jenkins Bowen, the Rev. Mr. Watson (of the Scotch Kirk), the Rev. Mr. Fox of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, etc.

The foundation-stone of the church was laid by Mrs. Mylne about a year ago. The Rev. Apaji Bapuji, who was to have been the native pastor, died a few weeks ago. In addition to the Marathi services Tamil services will be held in the church.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

YESTERDAY, at 5-30 p.m., H. E. Admiral W. R. Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant Hickly, and Mr. A. Hume, Secretary, landed at the Apollo Bunder from the Flagship Boadicea. The 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment had detailed a guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, under the command of Captain W. Ffyfe Elletson, and Lieutenant N. Burrows, with band and regimental colors, at the Apollo Bunder in review order (white) to receive his Excellency. On landing his Excellency was received with a general salute. Brigadier General W. F. Gatacre was present and introduced his Excellency to the other officers, who had come to the Bunder to meet him, after which his Excellency, in company of General Gatacre, inspected the guard-of-honor, and then drove to his residence in the Marine Lines. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion. The following officers were present at the Bunder:—Brig.-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District; Col. Pearse, R. A., Col. Ryley, 1st L. N. Lanc. Regt.; Brig-Surg-Lt-Col. Galwey, I. M. S; Surg-Col Hughes, I. M. S.; Col W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major C. J. Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major A. B Mein, Marine Battalion; Captain C. E. Mardall, Presidency Paymaster; Major H. D. Rosseter, D. A. A. G. for Musketry; Captain Braid, R.A.; Captain Hemming, R. E., and Lieut. Watling, R. E.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 31st and 32nd Silver Spoon competitions took place at Coorla on Thursday, the 8th instant. Distances 700 and 800 yards. There was a large muster of members, and some really excellent scores were made. The following are the scores:—

31ST COMPETITION.	Score 700 yards.
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	37a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34b
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	33b
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33b
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	32b
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	32c
Gunner S Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	31d
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	30e
Sergt-Instr S Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	30f
Vol J S Fry, G I P Ry Vols	30g
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	29g
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	29g
Corpl G E liott, R M L Infantry	28f
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	28g
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28f
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	28f
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	28f
Sergt H Knight, G I P Ry Vols	27h
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	27g
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	26f
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	26i
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	24
Vol G V Evans, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol C Anding, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	13

(a) Handicapped 12 points winner of 4th spoon, (b) handicapped 12 points, (c) handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon, (d) handicapped 6 points, winner of 5th spoon, (e) handicapped 3 points, winner of 1st spoon, (f) handicapped 6 points, (g) handicapped 9 points, (h) winner of 2nd spoon, (i) handicapped 3 points.

32ND COMPETITION.	Score 800 yards.
Lieut G R Webb, G I P R Vols	33a
Vol A J Herbert, G I P R Vols	30b
Vol J T Fry, G I P R Vol	29c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29d
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	27e
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	25d
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	25f
Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	24d
Corpl G Elliott, R M Light Infantry	24g
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Poona Vols	24h
Sergt-Instr S Tuffield, G I P R Vols	23g
Cr-Sergs E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21i
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	21d
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Vol Rifles	18
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	7
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	6
Sergt H Knight, G I P R Vols	Retired

(a) Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon, (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon, (c) handicapped 9 points, winner of 4 the spoon, (d) handicapped 12 points, (e) handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon, (f) handicapped 15 points, (g) handicapped 6 points, (h) handicapped 9 points, (i) handicapped 3 points.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 6 was 587, giving a death-rate of 35·62 per annum per thousand as against 24·17 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·85 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 138 died from fevers; 12, small-pox; 17, measles; 80, phthisis; 2, leprosy; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 135, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 24 still-born; 57, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 276; Hindu outcaste, 46; Musalman, 142; Parsee, 31; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 330 as against 331 the corresponding period of last year, and 320 the average over the past five years.

MR. NISBET, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, will probably be posted to the Forest School at Dehra as Deputy Director, *vice* Mr. Smythies, who will act as Conservator in Assam. Mr. Smythies goes to Assam in consequence of Mr. McKees being transferred to the Central Provinces.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 6th February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette.":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th, 6 feet 6 inches against 6 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing except where slightly damaged by frost and blight. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 4 inches against 4 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops thriving. Agricultur al stock in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabai crops promise well. Agricultural stock healthy.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock healthy.

Panch Mahals.—Rabi crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 3rd February 1894).—Standing crops in good condition. Tobacco cutting progressing. Prospects generally good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi jowari, lang and wheat in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 3rd February 1894).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi crops and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Conditio fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops completed in the Sinnar, Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Kalvan talukas and in progress in other talukas. Standing rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 31st, and last, nil on 2nd and 3rd, and 4° warm from 4th to 6th. Vapour in air defective on 31st and 2nd, normal on 1st, 3rd and 4th, and excessive on 5th and 6th. Wind normal. Distant lightning 4th to 6th.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice crops nearly completed Rabi crops good and fodder supply sufficient.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops flourishing.

Poona.—Rain for weak at district head-quarters 52 cents. Slight rain in the Indapur, Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas; maximum 52 cents at Poona and minimum 18 cents at Sirur. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. ondition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Nagar 1 inch 5 cents. Reaping of jowari, wheat and gram in progress. Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton almost completed. Condition of standing crops fair. Ploughing for next season continues. Fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in the Shrigonda, Karjat and Kopargaon talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd February 1894).—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed; that of rabi crops in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next season in the Karmala and Sangola talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Madha, Karmala and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops good. Cotton has slightly suffered from easterly winds.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of early crops completed. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Standing crops good. Threshing of paddy and early jowari nearly completed. Exotic cotton blighted in the Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, Karajgi and Ron talukas and in Mundargi petha. Harvesting of wheat in progress and of gram commenced.

Kanara.—Transplanting and weeding of second crop continue. Garden crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Wheat irrigation, cotton picking, and threshing of gram in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold. Condition of cotton crop moderate. Water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock, standing crops and popy plants in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder in Okhamandal and of water in Bet. Cotton picking continues in Amreli.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE DRAFT RULES.

The following is the reply made by the Chief Secretary to Government to the letter of the Bombay Presidency Association on the desirability of publishing the draft rules on the Provincial Service before final sanction:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 23rd ult., and to state that the suggestion therein made will receive the consideration of Government."

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgement.

751—Pestonji, R A K—Javervahoo vs C A Turner—Little S N and B.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

775—Dikshit and H—Pandurang Vishnu Abhyanker vs Rustonjee Bhicaji Karanjeewalia—Ardesir H and D—Part heard.

730—Chitnis M and M—Ganetham Nilkanth Nadkarni vs Moroba Ramchandra Pay—Khunderao M.

797—Thakurdas D and C—Madonrao Madhowrao vs Knunderao Narayan—Chalk W and S

736—Khunderao M—Goswami Shri Girdharjji Maharaj Shri Govindraj Maharaj vs Shri Rukhminivahujee—Littl S N and B.

737—Ardasir H and D—Hawabai and others vs Mahomed Sayad bin Gulam Monidin Pakmaraj—Payne G and S.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

15-92—Tyabjee and D—Tanagoo the sole executor vs Dajee Sadoo Malee and others—Cassinath J M, and M L Shroff for 1st Defendant—Part heard.

25-93—Ardasir H and D—Peer Mahomed Allarakhia Hajee Goonas Fazull Mahomed and others vs Rabiabai widow of the deceased Pestonji R K.

14-93—Edgelow and G—Dayebai widow of the deceased vs Oomersey Govind—Brown and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Consent Decree.

535-93—In person—Hunsraj Moorarji and another vs Thakersi Devraj—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

375-92—Mulji and R—Sarat Chandra Chutterji and others vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ld—Ardasir, H and D—For Judgment.

483-93—M H Khan for pauper—Charlotse Ellen Dale vs Frank Hamilton Dale—Part heard—For production of a document.

367-93—Payne, G and S—Damodhar Bhika and others vs Jumnabai and others—In person and Brown M and M Defended New Long Cause.

576-93—Khunderao M—Sadanand Sreeerustnaji vs Atmaram Trimbuck—Mulji and R.

Pystponod Long Causes.

278-93—In person a pauper—Rakhmabai vs Rakhmabai and another.

457-93—In person a pauper—Valji Jadowji vs Jetha Kallianji and another—In person.

153-91—Chalk W and S—Raiji Purushram Acharya and others vs Keshaw Kustaba Acharya and others—Craigie L and O, B and K and In person.

232-91—Craigie, L and O—Keshav Kushaba Acharya vs Rowji Purshram Acharya—Bhaishanker and K.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office Bombay:—

Allen, C H	Hetchens, P	Roper, E W
Black, Mrs	Holt, Mr George E	Rowely, Mr P
Barker, D	Horra, Lucy	Ramdork, R
Brandenberg, Am E	Haner	Ruberett, M
Bates, R W	Hoskell, E B	Robinsone, J F
Bonlon	Homlocke, B	Rosenberg, A
Boyle, Hon H	Hibbord, Miss	Rolchall, M G, Mrs
Balton, G	Isac, Miss	Stuart, M, Mrs
Bowles, Major, F A	Ives, R J	Simpson, J
Charan, Monsure Feberni	Jones, Capt R D P	Spenion, Mrs A
Chalenger, Master H L	Joplin, Mrs A	Sharpe, F S
Carley, Jac	Jehangir Cowasjee	Sealfi, D
Cosserat, A W	Madge, D F	Sakulskee, A
Caldicott, John	Morris, Mrs	Snilling, T
Cooke, Collis, Major	Mitchel, Charles	Showe, Miss Alena
Campbell, Rev W W	Moritz, Venna Merchant	Smith, J G, Mrs
Dadd, J R	Merz, C	Snow
Dunning, Arther	Newsom, C M	Schade, F
D'Souza, B J	Nash, A E, Mrs	Schiveering, Ch
Dismanti, Monsure Oclane	Niemarm, Gatna	Thomas, A H
Drenets, Mrs Hans	Naylor	Thomas, E A Sompson
Elsworth, Tyndal	O'Reelly, Brigade-Surgeon Lt-Col T	Tomora, Madame Alga
Ellis, Master Harvey	O'Hearn, P	Thornton, G B
Escyer, Bo'br	Ootto, J E	Thornton, Lt
Fox, H W, Agent, Messrs A Kamson and Coy	Oliver, Miss	Whitehead, Al. Mrs
Forester, A	Porris, Professor	White, Charles M E
Good, E C, Mr	Penton, T	Wilson, A C
Hopkins, R G	Paterson, A R	Wardroper, Col
Hill, T C	Pritchard, Finlay	Warwick and Coy
Hall, Surg-Capt G E	Perceval, K Joyce	Wengorten, Miss
	Prince, Perera, D A	Wincker, C I
	Pandolfine, Right Hon D Santis	Worlington, Harry
	Pellercan, H E	Wilkinsons, Mrs
	Peltz, Madam Sarina	Williams, Maggee

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGAON.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Biscoe, on the Station of the Cross.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE isemployed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases cause through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

THE *Indian Spectator* states:—We cannot praise the action of the Collector of Customs with reference to the sewing machines imported from Germany by Messrs. Geyer & Co. The correspondence, which passed between the firm and the Customs House officers, and which has appeared in the local dailies, shows that the firm has the best of the argument. But men in office love their *ipse dixit*, and are not prone to withdraw from a position once taken up, however untenable it may have been proved to be. If their luckless adversary is not in the wrong, he must take, nevertheless, all the consequences as if he was wrong, and the victory remains with the men in authority. The present is a case in a point. The contention of the Collector was that the word *Phœnix*, which the machines bore on them, was an English word, whereas the machines were really made in Germany. The word was likely to mislead the buyer. Here the Merchandise Marks Act was infringed by the use of it.

THE TOBACCO DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION.

The *Gujerati* writes:—The retail dealers in country Tobacco have during the last 20 years addressed numerous petitions to the proper authorities for the redress of their grievances. But government, though they profess to meet out justice even to the poor and helpless, have taken no steps to reform the vexatious administration of the Tobacco Department. We find that as early as 1871 a strong and well-reasoned representation was sent to the local authorities praying for the modification of the obsolete Act which regulate the payment of duties on Tobacco and retail sale and warehousing thereof in Bombay and for the mitigation of the hardships of the dealers in the indigenous article. From time to time protests and memorials, collective as well as individual, have been forwarded to government but without any avail. The grievances detailed in their last petition are really serious and it is really difficult to understand why the Tobacco Department harasses illiterate dealers in country Tobacco, when it dare not deal in the same manner with European traders in foreign Tobacco. All sorts of needless and vexatious restrictions have been devised to the annoyance of the native licenses-restrictions which seem to be scarcely warranted by the Act itself or even the plainest dictates of common sense. The English system of issuing licenses is simplicity itself and it is indeed a pity that the Bombay government should not have yet awakened to the imperative necessity of reforming the administration of a Department against which loud and frequent complaints have been made for more than 20 years.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION AT SURAT.

It gives the *Indian Spectator* unmixed pleasure to note that some practical steps are being taken at Surat to place on an improved basis the imparting of vernacular instruction. It would have been satisfactory enough, if the movement had originated with the Educational Department. But there is greater reason for congratulation when the public itself is roused and moves in the matter. As the very first step, Mr. Setalwad, in exercise of the right of interpellation, directed the attention of the authorities to the fact that in the province from which he came some vernacular teachers were employed on a salary of rupees two or so. Such persons could not possibly make themselves very useful to their pupils, who were more likely to be spoiled by them. Mr. Setalwad's question has borne fruit, and the Director of Public Instruction has, as we read in up-country papers, ruled that the minimum of salary for such masters shall be five or six rupees. Encouraged by this success, our friends are making an organized attempt to control, advise, and train the teachers, and to watch over the interests of children attending vernacular schools. Only those who have long experience of it, can have a true conception of the harm done to budding minds by the vicious methods pursued in the so called art of teaching in Gujarati schools. There is not much of exaggeration in saying that by the majority of these instructors of youth nearly everything is done to injure mind and body alike, and nearly everything left undone which might tend to lay the foundation of habits serviceable in after-life.

AN "ELLIPTICLE COMPOSITION."

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind*:—The recent resolution of the Local Government on the memorial of the medical gentlemen in the town on the controversy regarding the chair of pharmacology deserves to be carefully considered by the light of the two exceedingly able and matter of fact letters which have emanated from the pen of the incisive Dr. K. N. Bahdhurji in reply to the many unfounded strictures of one of our precious army medical monopolists who, being ashamed of his personality, wrote the other day in the columns of our contemporaries over the *nom de plume* of "M.R.C.S." The resolution of Government is a wonderful piece of elliptical composition and could only be understood by those who are fully conversant with the true history of the miserable and undignified controversy, and not the legendary official lore, retailed in the public prints in driblets from time to time.

The *Gujarati* observes:—The resolution of the Bombay government in reply to the memorial of the Bombay medical profession praying for the revival of the appointment of Additional Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College is a document of the milk and water kind, and throws scarcely any new light upon the circumstances which led to the abolition of the Chair. The memorial made certain specific allegations, but government instead of meeting them fairly and candidly, takes shelter under convenient excuses. There is one paragraph in the resolution which is conceived in a vein characteristic of the autocratic tendencies of the present administration. The local medicial profession must accept the *ipse dixit* of His Excellency in Council as the responsible authority that it was not expedient to accept Dr. Bahadurjee's profferred services. We do not know what penalties are in store for the profession or the public if they decline to accept it as final in the absence of any justification for rejecting Dr. Bhhadurjee's offer. The decision of Government was based upon certain grounds and representations which have been openly challenged. They have never called upon Dr. Babadurjee for any explanation, and their resolution therefore virtually rests upon one-sided statements made by persons who have from the beginning opposed the very foundation of the Pharmacological laboratory.

The *Gujerat Darpan* remarks:—The reply given by the Government of Bombay to the memorial presented by the Medical profession of Bombay in connection with the abolition of the Pharmacological chair is anything but satisfactory. The important arguments of the memorial His Excellency declines to answer and he does not deem fit to enter into a controversy on the subject with outsiders. Other points of minor significance are explained away in a summory and evasive manner. The memorialists have been found fault with for studying the Government resolution carelessly. The Gaikwar has been found fault with for his delay, and Mr. Framji Petit has been found fault with for the stipulations he attached to the grant. So Government finds sufficient reasons to decline all offers and the chair was abolished. The reply seems to be cutting in two ways. The chair was abolished it seems for a native but is likely to be re-created for one of the Service

LORD LANSDOWNE.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The Corporation of Calcutta have done well in presenting a farewell address to Lord Lansdowne. The motion was passed at a subsequent meeting, with a majority of votes. Such an address is an act of courtesy. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to some of the measures of the retiring Viceroy, there can be none, we think, as to the dignified manner in which he has sustained his high office. Lord Lansdowne has worked hard. It must not also be forgotten that his period of office was beset with exceptional difficulties, and his Lordship did his best to steer the ship of State clear through them. He has not succeeded as well as was expected, but that hardly detracts from his claim to such acts of courtesy as addresses are, as a rule, taken to be. It is a pity there should have been a discordant note on such an occasion though we strongly deprecate the language used by the opponents of Mr. Surendranath Bannerji.

The *Native Opinion* says:—The most important of the farewell speeches delivered by Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta was the one he gave at the Royal Exchange to the Calcutta merchants. We suppose it would have been well for the limited regard which his Lordship seemed still to possess in India, had he not given utterance to some at least of the sentiments and opinions which evoked so much applause amongst the countrymen of his who had assembled to do him honour. It was a repetition of the famous speech of Lord Dufferin on the occasion of the St. Andrew's dinner—a speech delivered with the intention of evoking applause from the Anglo-Indian bigot. Lord Lansdowne, like his predecessor, has deliberately preferred the good-will and the approval of his countrymen in India to those of the country at large, and he must be prepared if he receives a rough handling at the hands of those whose interests he was sent to guard and not to sacrifice—as he has done—for the sake of the official and the non-official European. In the speech to the Calcutta merchants his Lorship has completely thrown off the mask and ennunciated the policy which he will pursue in England as regards Indian affairs. It is no exaggeration to say that the policy he recommends is the policy of pure and simple autocratism, of giving to the Government of India a *carte blanche* to do whatever it likes without any interference from Home, from even the Parliament. Lord Lansdowne is of course prudent enough to admit the ultimate supremacy of the Parliament, but he would confine its supervision within the narrowest limits possible.

The *Dinbandhu* observes:—A retrospect of his administration shows that the late Viceroy had many difficult problems to deal with. Some of those have been solved in a manner more or less satisfactory to the nation, whereas other measures pass during his regime leave much ground for regret that in their consideation he should have been more mindful of "the services" than the interests of the people specially at a time when the financial condition of the country demanded great economy in public expenditure. Lord Lansdowne, it would appear from his speech, chafed a good deal under the surveillance now and then excercised by Members of Parliament over Indian affairs. It is true the interference of Parliament in some cases, for lack of adequate information, may create a little embarrasment to those in authority here who know better: at the same time it must be remembered that in the absence of the periodical review of Indian administration by Parliament allowed in the time of the East India Company even these spasmodic efforts of Parliament at present is a salutary check on the Government of India. It is for the good of both the rulers and the ruled in the present peculiar condition of India that the strong search-light of free British Parliament should be made to play often upon this dark continent. No Indian Viceroy conscious of discharing his onerous duties with a prayerful attitude and a due sense of the sacred trust reposed in him by his Sovereign, need ever wince or tremble at the prospect of the British people taking a survey of his work.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—So far at least as the Indian public is concerned, there is not the slightest doubt that they regard his administration as a grand disappointment and failure. The Indians have been known to be a singularly appreciative and grateful people and when they think that a ruler has done well by them, they are never slow to express their appreciation and gratitude in no uncertain voice. The enthusiastic receptions that Messrs. Dadabhai and Hume were given at all the places they visited, stand in striking contrast with the apathetic and indifferent mood in which the country looks upon the retirement of Lord Lansdowne. The European community both official and mercantile may give balls and banquets in his honour; the Calcutta Municipal Corporation may by a majority of Government nominees present a meaningless valedictory address to him, favour with the rulers may, and if he pleases, Lord Lansdowne may persuade himself to believe that he has won the good-will and blessings of the whole Indian Nation. But to an impartial observer, the fact is patent and unquestionable that the Indian public think of the end of bis administration with a sense of relief.

A WOMAN'S ARTIFICE.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* relates the following queer story:—Gospodeen X., a well-known rentier, with a modest affluence, and only himself to enjoy it (his wife had died), "went on the spree one unlucky day thirteen months ago. While in a somewhat "ideal" state of mind he remembered that in his house—which is one of the finest buildings in the commercial quarter of the city, and is divided into flats—there was one tenant who, though living in luxury for years, was now unable to pay the rent. She was a good-looking young woman of expensive tastes and killing smiles, who had been lately forsaken by her wealthy "protector" and was waiting resignedly, like Micawber, for "something to turn up." Gospodeen X., however, being a strictly righteous man over sixty, felt no sympathy for undeserving persons like his *locataire*; so he determined to pay her a visit and order her to leave the premises with the least possible delay, seeing that she could no longer pay her way. The lady's suite of rooms was furnished and beautiful in the best possible taste, she herself was the embodiment of grace, and the formidable old Puritan who rang the bell with the firm resolve to give her notice to quit, had been keeping his spirits up by pouring spirits down. It took him longer than he expected to transact his simple business with Miss Y. Nor was the upshot what he had anticipated. Instead of gruffly ordering her to leave her flat, he went down on his knees and besought her to live there for ever and ever. She very correctly refused to do anything of the kind, whereupon the amorous ancient offered the coy but experienced maiden his trembling hand and his palpitating heart. After much hesitation she accepted, and January was duly wedded to May. A month passed away, but contrary to all predictions the honeymoon continued. Six months swept by and left the blissful couple still "mooning." At the end of a twelvemonth they were yet billing and cooing like a pair of turtle-doves, to the discomfiture of all the marriage prophets of the capital.

At last, however, came the crisis. A shadow passed over the soul of this exemplary young wife and was gloomily reflected in her countenance. The husband was alarmed. What had happened to cause this ominous change? Had she found a new elective affinity among his friends and acquaintances? Was it some mysterious disease that was thus causing her to waste away? The best doctors of the capital were called in, but confessed that their science had not yet developed to the point of diagnosing and prescribing for the novel complaint. At length the meek martyr herself solved the enigma: "Dearest," she exclaimed, in a moment of unreserved abandon, "I am tortured by thought about the future. Melancholy though the subject is, it is none the less true that there will be a future for me in this life. You are old. You will die before me. Of course you will generously provide for me, but your relatives will turn me out of the house and dispute your last will." "And is this really the sole cause of your misery, my angel?" "It is." "Well, come this moment to the notary's and I will put that trouble for ever to rest, dearest," exclaimed the anxious husband, breathing a sigh of relief. They went and made a long stay at that official's office, and before the week was out the husband had legally conveyed his house and other property to his loving wife. That was on December 4, a red-chalk day in the calendar of the happy household it would seem. Unfortunately, however, on December 6, exactly forty-eight hours later, the ex-proprietor received from the magistrate an official notice to quit the premises at once, signed by the actual owner, his own beloved wife. The poor man rubbed his eyes. Then he burst out laughing at the little joke, as he called it. But it was grim earnest, as he soon found. "Surely there is nothing strange in that," argued his angel; "this house is mine, and I won't have you living in it. Things have come to a pretty pass, if I cannot do what I like with my own. Strange, indeed!" "But, my own darling, I——" "Yes, I know. Well, your own darling is sick of you, and as she wasn't created for a hospital nurse, means to get rid of you. Do you see the point? Now you can go!"

The husband did see it then, and cursed his stars that he had not perceived it before. But he refused to leave the house, because he had no other lodging to go to, and no money left to pay for any. His lady was the sole possessor of his all. She summoned him before the magistrate for refusing to leave her house. The magistrate, however, being a man and a brother, felt sympathy for the humble Lear, and refused to make an order for his forcible ejectment. Then the clever lady put a different kind of machinery in movement. She instructed her legal representative to raise the question of her husband's sanity, and to have him confined in a lunatic asylum. X., on hearing of this new move demeaned himself in very truth like a raving madman. Then he went about from lawyer to lawyer for advice and help; but the lawyers only shrugged their shoulders. What could they do? X. is as poor as a church mouse: and without cash the wheels of the law cannot be made to turn. "Besides—besides, you must really be the lunatic your wife declares, if you left yourself without a copper copeck," they said. As a forlorn hope, X. has had recourse to the Press, which, however, can only publish the facts, leaving them just where they were. By the advice of some friends, however, he has also laid an information before the Public Prosecutor, asking this official to institute a criminal prosecution against the faithless spouse for obtaining a very valuable house under false pretences. It is expected that the matter will be taken up and the case heard; but in Russia, as in all parts of the civilized world, possession is nine-tenths of the law. Meanwhile, the lady avers that the house is the price which the old man paid for her—to herself—as he really bought her; he stoutly protests that it was himself, and only himself, who was sold; while his friends declare that his former insolvent tenant stole the edifice and is deserving of the utmost rigour of the law.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1 s. 1½ d. per bottle.

A GRIM POOR LAW.

THE French novelist, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who observed that the more he lived and worked among men the greater the love he felt for—dogs was, doubtless, a cynic. There was nothing but naked truth, however, in the travelling Englishman's remark that the better he became acquainted with foreign countries the greater reason he saw for loving his own. A very strong and very interesting confirmation of this estimate is to be found in the disclosures that have just been casually made public during the debates of the Lower Austrian Diet, about the extraordinary interpretation put upon life and liberty by the Austrian Administration, actuated by perfectly laudable motives. In the dual monarchy the State considers itself bound to leave nothing undone to lessen pauperism and crime, and, with this object in view, enjoins upon every individual the duty of bearing about with him legal proofs of his identity and of his belonging to some one of the communes into which the Empire is divided. Everyone found without these serviceable documents is liable to arrest until such time as his native place has been ascertained, whereupon he is sent, or, as the technical term goes, "shoved" off, there in company with all the tramps and vagabonds who happen to be ripe for the same process. If a Hungarian or a foreigner, he is thus escorted to the frontier, placed standing with his back to Austria, and then by means of a violent kick "chucked" out of the Empire. Considering that the communes are liable to be charged with the maintenance of their poor, it is natural enough that they should roughly shake off outsiders who are likely to become a burden to them; and, if we take into account the desire of the State to lessen the frequency of crime, we cannot wonder at its eagerness to get rid of the contingent from which the army of criminals is recruited. But the end never sanctifies the means, and it has now been proved that the latter too often result in horrible barbarities.

For men and women, innocent of crime and misdemeanour, honestly struggling for bare subsistence, are, frequently arrested and put in prison simply because they are not in possession of the needful documents. There they lie, buried for weeks, months—nay, for whole years—awaiting the decision of the authorities and gradually growing unfit to work. Sometimes a man simply loses his papers: then a few weeks' imprisonment may suffice to right matters; but it likewise happens that a perfectly honest person may be utterly ignorant of the commune to which he legally belongs, because his parents, in order to save expense, have misled him in the matter. Or he may be a Hungarian. And in either case, his plight is most miserable. If he himself cannot solve the question, the authorities begin an endless correspondence with all the communes in the Empire, besides publicly announcing the person's name and demanding information. If a Hungarian, the chances are ten to one that the communal authorities in that half of the Empire will not reply at all, or else only after the lapse of several months to the questions asked of them. Meanwhile the unfortunate man, who has done no wrong to anyone, is locked up for an indefinite time, cut off from the world, and subjected to the hardships of prison life, which, especially during the cold of winter, are often intolerable. The case of one such ill-starred individual was discussed in the Diet, who, though guilty of no crime whatever, was thus immured for nine months. Another instance, likewise commented upon, was that of a workman who was thus imprisoned for three years, until the authorities ascertained his belongings. All these wretches are then "shoved" off, kicked over the frontier, without a brass farthing in their pockets or a friend in the world—a worse condition than that of hardened criminals, who, when they have served their time, are helped on by benevolent societies.

But by far the most horrible illustration of the evils of this system is to be found in the fate of a passportless man, arrested some two years ago in a little village of the Austrian province of Silesia. He was hungry and begged for bread, and the head of the commune gave orders that he was to be locked up, pending inquiries as to his native commune. The ordinary communal servant being temporarily absent, someone else carried out the order, and conveyed the man to the special place of detention reserved for vagabonds and tramps, but forgot to mention the matter to the communal servant. After the lapse of a number of days sufficient to kill even one who is inured to hunger, somebody recollected the beggar who had been taken to the lock-up, and, going to the place, found his corpse, the distorted features of which testified to the maddening tortures he had endured, and the nature of whose wounds left no doubt that he had striven to still his agonising hunger by gnawing his own flesh. These horrors constitute a somewhat high price for the diminution of pauperism and crime.

CURIOSITIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

PROFESSAR STEWART kept a large audience interested and amused at the London Institution the other evening with a lecture on "Some Curiosities of Natural History." His subject he better described as co-operation in nature, that is, some account of a few of the many instances in nature of organizations brought together for the advantage of one or of both. The first instance he took was of the algæ, which exist in the form of a green powder substance on the trees and palings, and there thrive even in the vitiated air of London gardens and parks. It has an uncomfortable habit of coming off on the coat when one leans reflectively against a tree-trunk of a Sunday morning. In the purer air of the outskirts this green substance is the centre for a series of cells, which draw nourishment from it without harming it, and is a kind of fungus. Further out still, where real country air is to be had, another series of cells make their appearance, covering both fungus and algæ, and the result is known as a lichen. This was an instance of three vegetable substances all co-operating together to protect and nourish each other. This co-operation was not limited to vegetable life. Leading up to the story of the acacia ant, he sketched the domestic history and habits of the parasol, or leaf-cutting ant, of tropical America. This ant inhabits a ground nest, in which are numbers of proportionately deep hollows filled with a snuff-coloured material—a sort of compost produced by chewing the leaves plundered from the plants around and mixed with the saliva from the ants. Its use is literally to grow a species of mushroom, on which the ant both in the mature and the larval stage feeds. The leaf-cutting ant is a Communist of the severest sort, and in most ant families love of the State has taken the place of love of wife or children, and the goods of the whole community is the dominating factor in every action. It is most destructive to plants, and the acacia has provided against its attacks by a curious alliance with another species of ant. The acacia of tropical America provides—it does so without the necessary operations having any direct effect upon its own functions—food of the most attractive sort for the ants. It does more, for, by an extension and hollowing of the spider-like processes at the base of each leaf-stalk, it furnishes a home for a colony of peculiarly ferocious ants, whose bite even man regards with apprehension, and whose sting is to be carefully avoided. These ants simply cut out a small entrance for themselves at the top of the spine and dwell securely, with their food within easy reach. The inexperienced and industrious leaf-cutter who is out from home for the first time, and has, like other apprentices, some little training to undergo, sees the acacia, longs for the honey-laden and nourishing leaves, and promptly scales the stem. But he is assailed as soon as he sets foot upon the leaf-stalk by the guardian ants in the spine, and is either killed or compelled, as Professor Stewart remarked, to beat an exceedingly hasty retreat. Other curious forms of natural co-operation he described were those of the small crab which hides within the shell of the mussel, and of the small and very helpless fish which, when pursued, flies into the interior of the hollow cylinder which the sea cucumber is pleased to think is a satisfactory form of body. He illustrated in a very vivid way the particular instances he was dealing with on the blackboard in coloured chalks, and as a lightning sketcher he would be very hard to beat. Many specimens of plants, insects, and animals which have entered into alliances were shown at the close of the lecture.

A YOUNG Australian, says the *Westminster Gazette*, has just completed a noteworthy journey in Spain, which he undertook with the object of getting a knowledge of the agricultural state of the country and of learning something of the social conditions of the rural populations. He lived the life of a tramp, travelling the whole of 1,500 miles on foot, and taking his rest at night in the hospices on his way. Mr. Carl Luffmann has acquired an interesting experience of these hospitable retreats, which with a mass of information about the primitive communities in which he sojourned, and with a number of important facts connected with the rural industries of Spain, he purposes to give to the world in book form. During the journey, which began at Behobia and ended at Malaga, and lasted 145 days, Mr. Luffmann passed through the wildest parts of the country, where bands of murderous brigands are supposed to lurk, but not once was he molested, though be travelled unarmed and alone.

ETHICS OF DINNER PARTIES.

A CHARACTERISTIC article from the pen of Lady Jeune is included among much other interesting matter in the January number of the *North American Review*. No one writes more attractively concerning the side-lights of Society than Lady Jeune, and we give a few of the many good points in her article. She says the feasts and banquets of former days are, mercifully for us in these later times, relegated to public occasions only, and are regarded as a doubtful pleasure by those who are obliged to partake of them. Hospitality, which used to be dispensed wholesale, is now spread over a larger and wider area; but dinner has become the distinctive repast of England, and the giving of dinner is the way in which English people best like to entertain and show hospitality to their friends. Our English country life represents among our people that particular form of hospitality, but in London we are driven perforce to confine our hospitality to the dinner hour, and it is at an English dinner table that we exhibit one of the most pleasant aspects of English life. There is no prettier sight, none more characteristic of the ease and luxury in which we live, than a large, well-arranged dinner table in London; and this is not in any way the monopoly of the rich, for now-a-days, when the decoration of rooms is not expensive, when flowers are fairly cheap, and when the taste of English women has so much improved, it is in the power of every hostess to make her entertainment as prettey as she can desire.

Nothing can be more different than the dinner of to-day to that of 30 years ago, and the change is in every way an advantage. A long table, covered with empty silver "entree" dishes, on each of which in due time eight, or ten, or more "entrees" and joints, according to the number of guests, were deposited, to be solemnly taken round in turn, is the part most vividly impressed on one's memory. One had always the most profound pity for the host and hostess, who were obliged to carve the joint at their respective ends of the table, the duty in the hostess' case generally falling to the unhappy man who took her in to dinner, and who consequently got not no dinner himself. The cooking was heavy and coarse, and the food most substantial; for quantity, not quality, was the distinctive characteristic of the repast. The art of carving was a necessary accomplishment, and it was wonderful to see the dexterity and neatnes with which a good carver could minister to the wants of a large party from a very ordinary sized joint. The custom of removing the tablecloth after dinner and arranging the dessert on the plain mahogany table has also passed away, and in many ways one regrets it. Nothing looked prettier than the brown mahogany table, burnished almost to the brilliancy of a looking-glass, covered with large silver dishes of fruit, and silver candelabra, with its fringe of bright colour from the dresses of the women sitting around it. The modern fashion of covering the table with flowers has made the retention of this custom impossible, and it is rarely seen now, except in houses where an old mahogany table is still looked on as a relic of the ancient customs. In former days the real business of the evening began with the removal of the cloth and the retirement of the ladies, for not until then did the men of the party really devote themselves to what was considerd the important part of the evening's amusement. It was when the ladies had retired to the drawing-room for the long, dreary time before the men appeared, that the host produced the treasures of his cellar for his guests and that they in return gave up a large portion of the evening to their consumption. In fact dinner was an occassion in which everything was sacrificed to the one object of having a "heavy drink." The wines drunk were much of a heavier kind than now, and much more was drunk after dinner. There was no smoking after dinner, for cigarettes were unknown, and so, facing a phalanx of bottles in silver stands, the men drank on steadily during the evening. The serious, dull, heavy, and expensive dinner had its doom sealed when the custom of serving dinner *a la Russe* came into vogue. Instead of heavy joints, endless entrees, and puddings, a dinner could consist of as little or as much as the hostess felt inclined to give. The trouble of carving was obviated, and in all ways the fashion was a distinct improvement. For some years old-fashioned people struggled against it, and even now there are perhaps one or two houses where the host still clings to his old prejudices, but the instances are so few one can hardly name them. With the introduction of dinners *a la Russe* the whole condition of cooking changed, and the lighter but richer *cuisine* of the French was adopted. The time of transition was a terrible one to those who remember it, for the English cooking of some 30 years ago was very bad, as English cooks were not artists, and for one good dinner there were hundreds of very bad ones.

There are some houses where the dinner is so proverbially good that to expect to be amused and also well fed is to be guilty of real ingratitude; while in others, though gastronomically one does not fare as well, one is better entertained. Such dinners as the latter are becoming more exceptional, for the average cooking in England has so much improved, one rarely runs the risk of being poisoned, and the great mixture of society prevents one from being insufferably dull. A really pleasant dinner-party ought never to be a very large one, but the rapidly increasing size of London society almost entirely precludes people who entertain a great deal from enjoying the pleasure of a small one. The traditionally ideal dinner, which ought to consist of eight on ten people, well known to one another, and all good talkers, at a round table, so that the conversation may be general, has become a dream of the past; and in its place we have the large dinner of to-day, at which general conversation is out of the question, and where one is limited to the society of one's next-door neighbours. The composition of a dinner is one of the most important matters; and on that much of its success must depend. It is always a mistake to compose a dinner entirely of brilliant people—by that I mean intellectually brilliant. They are generally envious, critical of one another, and for these reasons none of them is seen at his best. One generally finds the pleasantest dinners are those composed of average people, for though a brilliant galaxy of guests gives a dinner a certain distinction, it is just as likely as not to be a dull one. I have a very vivid recollection of a dinner composed of people each of whom was distinguished in every sense of the word. A Prime Minister, two Cabinet Ministers, a distinguished soldier, one of the greatest ecclesiastics of the day, a brilliant scientific man, a great journalist, a distinguished lawyer, added to several agreeable and pretty women, made up a dinner which at first sight seemed to promise a rare feast of intellectual delight, but which one of the guests declared was the dullest dinner he had ever sat down to. If such were always the case, one would despair of the arrangement of any dinner, and, indeed, the conviction is often forced on one that a judicious mixture of ordinary and brilliant people affords on the whole the best chance of giving a pleasant and successful one. Dinner is the great levelling institution of society. A party or a ball is an entertainment people are pleased at being invited to; but nothing brings classes together, nothing levels distinctions, nothing gives satisfaction so much as dining at the same table. The best test of popularity is the number of invitations to dinner which people receive, and as, owing to the increasing size of society, dinners are exceeding in number every other form of invitation, popular people need rarely, if ever, dine at home; and their going out is simply limited to their powers of endurance and digestion. It must be this cause which has made it the fashion to give very long invitations to dinner; five or six weeks is not unusual in the season, and three weeks or a month is the usual time. Some people are unprocurable, except at such a distance of time. It is impossible, except for a Royal command, to throw over a dinner invitation; it is the one social sin which we in England, who are indulgent enough in other respects, resent very keenly. The real success of a dinner must always rest on the hostess; she is the presiding genius of the feast, and on her tact, cleverness, and discretion must its fortunes depend. The secret of being a good hostess lies very much in a woman's thoroughly enjoying society. If she is happy and amused, her satisfaction spreads to her guests, and the whole party is inspired by her condition of mind. A nervous woman, or one who does not really enjoy society, never makes here dinner as pleasant, for she is continually haunted by the thought that something will go wrong, or she is tired and bored, and her moods equally reast on her surroundings. Nothing is more infectious than pleasure or *ennui*, and a hostess in either frame of mind makes or mars her party.

MR. ANDREW DEAKIN, of Birmingham, is, we learn, engaged in the task of elaborating his "Musical Bibliography," and now has a list of 6,000 musical works printed in England before 1,800. Of these only 3,500 have accurate dates.

"THE PHOTOGRAM" is the title of a new three-penny monthly organ of some twenty-four pages, which has just made its appearance, handsomely printed and enclosed in a neat grey wrapper. It is under the direction of Mr. Snowden Ward and Mrs. Catherine Weed Ward, both widely known in the field of photographic art and photo-mechanical work, and has for its permanent staff Mr. C. W. Gamble, Mr. Ethelbert Henry, Mr. W. T. Whitehead, and "Shriftfuhrer." The first number comprises a variety of articles of interest, together with news of what is doing in the field of photographic art, and numerous illustrations.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Assist Comssy and Hony Lieut T W Brumby, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the Service.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col H B Jacob, S C, to be Pension Pay Master, Southern Konkan, during the absence of Col C A Moore on leave to Europe, or until further orders.

The following appointment is made:—Col (Local Bgdr Genl) W F Gatacre, D S O, British Service, Adjt Genl, Bombay Army, to the Dist Staff of the Army with the local and temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl in India vice Bgdr-Genl W T Badgen, D S O, who has vacated the Command of the Bombay District.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut A H Dennys, S C Adjt, 23rd Regt (2nd Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy, for one year.

2nd Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—Surgn-Major Douglas ffrench Mullen MD, to be Surgn-Lieut vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col J H Newman, resigned.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—19th Bombay Infy—Subadar Laik Singh to be Subadar Major, Jamadar Mahadeorao Pawar to be Subadar, and Havaldar Usman Khan to be Jamadar vice Subadar Major Harichan dar Mhetar, pensioned. Color-Havaldar Gokaran Missir to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Siucharan Sukul, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the S C, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt F J S Lowry, I S C, Wing Officer, 29th Bo Infy, for one year.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—26th (Beluchistan) Bo Infy—Color-Havaldar Amir Shah and Havaldar Zarin Khan to be Jamadars (Provisional) to complete Establishments.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Capt G G J S Jones, I S C, fourteen days, private affairs.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—30th Bo Infy—Color-Havaldar [illegible]hadur Sher to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Fazl Shah, deceased

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Surgn-Capt G W Jenney, I M S.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Col F H Jackson, General List, Infantry, thirty-four days, private affairs; Lieut F Bullock, R E, two months, medical certificate; Honry Lieut H Staff, Ordnance Dept, nine months, private affairs; and Sub-Condr E R Adkin, Ordnance Dept, three months, medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E M James, I C S, Commissioner in Sind, was employed on special duty in Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Santokram Nanabhai to officiate as Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Harilal Lullubhai Thakur on privilege leave.

It is notified that Captains G B O Donnell and S M Congreve-Schneider respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F A Little, Solicitor to Govt and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E F Nicholson to be sub pro tem Solicitor to Govt and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Little on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr Narayanrao alias Abaji Ravji Patil, residing at Talegaon Dhamdhera, is appointed with effect from the 15th Feb 1894, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Sirur Taluka of the Poona District vice Mr Khando Govind, resigned.

The appointment of Mr Vinayakrao Hanmant Kulkarni as a Conciliator in the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District, is cancelled.

Mr Sakharam Mahadeo Kulkarni, residing at Nimbgaon Ketki, is appointed a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agricul turists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Indapur Taluka of the Poona District, vice Mr Vinayakrao Haumant, whose appointment has been cancelled.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J J Heaton, I C S, on completion of his special duty in the Political Dept, to act as Assist Judge in the Surat District pending further orders.

H E in Council is further pleased to invest Mr. Heaton with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Surat District in the executive charge of the Collector of Broach, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Broach. H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr Heaton to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Surat Sessions Division, and further to direct that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Broach Collectorate.

Mr Vishnu Ramchandra Kirloskar has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar in the Poona District during the absence on leave of Mr. Govind Hari Godbole.

Mr Harratanram Atmaram has been appointed Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar in the Surat District, vice Mr Motiram Bhavanidas, transferred.

The Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar, Mamlatdar of taluka Alibag and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kolaba, to pass sentences of whipping.

Mr Bhagvandas Vithaldas has been appointed clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat District, vice Mr Harratanram Atmaram, transferred.

Mr Rajabhai Manibhai has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Assist Judge F P's Court at Broach, vice Mr Phirozsha Darasha Manekshahna, on sick leave.

Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, Assist Collector in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave:—Surgn-Lieut-Col S M Salaman, Supt, Yeraoda Central Jail; Mr C F G Lester, Dist Supt of Police; and Mr H G Gell, Depy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

A'zam Kazi Muhammad Sleman valad Ahmed, acting Head Munshi of taluka Tando Alahyar in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Moro Waman Kirtane, B A, Depy Educational Inspr, Sholapur Sub-Division, has been granted two months' extension of privilege leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Haripad Mitra, L C E, Extra Assist Consvr of Forests, second grade, to hold charge of the office of Working Plans Divisional Forest Officer, S C, during the absence of Mr C M Hodgson on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr J Fairlie-Muir, I C S, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr R E Candy, I C S, Collector of Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days.

Khan Bahadur Dababhai Dinsha, Huzur Depy Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty-five days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Luck to the charge of the Western Bhil Agency, Khandesh, on the departure of Mr C G Dodgson, I C S, on leave.

Mr C G H Fawcett, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secry of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month.

Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Huzur Depy Collr, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Saheb Sorabsha Hormasji to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Kaira, during the absence of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinsha on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, B A, to act as Huzur Depy Collector, Satara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, B A, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Mr H O Quin, I C S, acting Talukdari Settlement Officer, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Mr W Porteous, I C S, Collector of Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-two days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, on return to duty, to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate Broach, and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District; and Mr H F Silcock, I C S, on relief by Mr Sinclair, to act as Collector and Dist Magistrate, Poona, and Dist Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District during the absence of Mr W Porteous, I C S, on privilege leave or pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Major C G W Lowdell to act as Civil Surg, Nasik, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders, vice Surgn-Lieut-Col P Murphy, M D, M Ch, proceeding on furlough.

Assist Surgn Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L M and S has been placed on general duty.

Assist Surgn Erachji Sheriarji Barucha is allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Assist Surgn Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri, L M & S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven weeks.

Assist Surg Maganlal Motiram Mody is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

Assist Surgn C M Rodrigues is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Surgn-Capt J B Jameson, M B, C M, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties.

Assist Surgn Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Second Assist Chemical Analyser to Govt, with effect from 29th Jan 1894, during the absence of Assist Surgn Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha, L M &S on privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E O Mawson, Assist Engr, second grade, is transferred from the Central to the Northern Division as a temporary measure.

Mr P Reynolds, M Inst C E, Ex Engr, first grade, is appointed to act as Suptdg Engr, Southern Division, during the absence of Mr R B Joyner, M Inst C E, on leave or until further orders.

Rao Bahadur G R Tilaka, L C E, Ex Engr, second grade is appointed to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Khandesh District, during the absence of Mr K R Godbole, BA, MCE, or until further orders.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Ranchoddas Narotamdas Patel a Sanad authorizing him to practice as a Pleader in the Courts of the Surat District in lieu of the one for the Ahmedabad District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.
Northern Division.

Mr R P Lambert delivered over and Mr H J H Henderson received charge of the office of District Supt of Police, Broach, on the 11th instant, in the forenoon.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism.—A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude, and great debility, showing a want of a proper circulation of the fluid, that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature, that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against Gout and Rheumatism, but any one that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensure a certain cure. The Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores to facilitate the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Emperor William has invited the Duke of York to go to Berlin in order that he may be present at the annual Chapter and State banquet of the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle.

It is stated on good authority that one of the most sensational bigamy cases of modern times will shortly engage the attention of the Courts. The person accused of the offence is the son of a well-known Irish squire. It it alleged that although comparatively young in years, he has no less than six wives.

The amount subscribed towards the testimonial to be presented to Mr. Peter M'Lagan, ex-M. P., has now reached £1,813, 15s. This includes about £400 from members of Parliament. A final appeal is being issued to friends in the county of Linlithgow, and it is intended to close the subscription list at the end of this month.

The late Mr. James Merry, notwithstanding the large sums he made on the turf, appears not to have been too ready to part with anything to those who contributed to his success. Mr. Harry Custance, whose recollections have just been published, was the jockey who won the Derby with Thormanby for Mr. Merry, who was credited with netting £85,000 over the race. Yet all he gave his jockey was £10). "This was the only present I ever received from Mr Merry during the three years I rode for him. As I won him many races, and had to waste very hard all the time, I can scarcely look on the Scotch ironmaster as a very liberal paymaster."

Mr. Gladstone, as a rule, is the model of punctuality at dinner time, both as a host and a guest. Last summer, however, when staying at the house of one of his wealthiest supporters, recently made a baronet, in the neighbourdood of Norwich, Mr. Gladstone did for once keep both his host and the other guests waiting in the drawing-room for several minutes after the servant had announced dinner. At last the Premier entered the room, smiling and rubbing his hands benevolently. Looking all round, he inquired, in most genial tones, are we all mustered? As the host happened to have accummulated a large fortune by the manufacture of mustered, those present were for a moment inclined to unjustly suspect our revered Premier of perpetrating a pun at his entertainer's expense.

A story is current (writes a London correspondent) at the National Liberal Club—and it is discussed with considerable seriousness—that Mr. Gladstone is deeply concerned over the state of the Gladstonian organisation. His anxiety arises over the official miscalculation as to the result of the Horncastle election. The Premier had been assured rightsup to the eve of the poll that the Gladstonian candidate was certain of success. When the actual figures were given him he is said to have declared that there must be something wrong in the internal state of an organisation which could be so misled, and that the organisation must be at once overhauled. This declaration, which is being repeated at the National Liberal Club, cannot be very gratifying to Dr Spence Watson and Mr. Schnadhorst.

Among the guests at the annual New Year dinner given to the inmates of the Old Men and Women's Home in Rottenrow, Glasgow, the Glasgow Citizen states, there was a Mrs Stewart, ninety-nine next birthday, who had George IV. as a partner in quadrilles at a ball in Holyrood Palace during His Majesty's only visit to Scotland in 1822. What seems to have impressed itself indelibly upon her memory was the fact that the first gentleman of Europe wore knee breeches, pink stockings, and diamond buckles on his shoes. Mrs Stewart came to be at the ball through her uncle the Royal restaurateur in Edinburgh at the time, procuring her an invitation. She is now kept in the institution in every comfort by well-to-do friends, and as she is hale and hearty there is a probability that she will reach the century.

With reference to a statement that Sir Andrew Clark always took what fee was offered him, a correspondent of the Daily News writes:—I think this statement gives a false impression. Sir Andrew always took what was offered when it was less than his fee, but not when it was more. I know a case where he refused to take more than his usual fee (which in this case was two guineas), saying he made it his rule never to take more than his fee. With regard to his visit to Cannes some years ago, on returning to London the patient he went to see sent him a cheque for, if my memory is correct, £6,000, which Sir Andrew returned saying he could not accept it, as it was excessive, his fee being (also unless I am mistaken) £750, not an excessive sum considering it took him away from his practice for a week. The patient paid the fee, and returned the first cheque, asking Sir Andrew to employ it for the benefit of the suffering sick poor. The London Hospital authorities can I think, tell what was done with it.

Miss Cholmondeley, in her new novel, Diana Tempest, has the following candid remarks on woman's position:—The ease (she says) with which any man can marry any woman nowadays, the readiness of women to give their affection to any one irrespective of age, character, and antecedent, has awakened in mens minds a profound and too well-grounded disbelief in women's love. The average woman of the present day is, as men are well aware, in love with marriage, and in order to attain to that state a preference for one person rather than another is quickly seen to be prejudicial; for though love conduces to happy marriages, love conduces also to the catastrophe of single life, and is but a blind leader of the blind at best. It is difficult to advice the young to give their love if they don't want to. Yet, as one grows old, one sees that the very best things we women have lose all their virtue if we keep them to ourselves. Our love if we withhold it, our freedom if we retain it—what are they later on in life but dead seed in our hands? Our best is ours only to give. Our part is to give it to some one who is worthy of it.

Last year, according to Archdeacon Farrar, was the very worst that there ever has been for the number of balls, receptions, and dinner parties which were fixed in London for the Sunday.

There is a story of Mr. Villiers, the Father of the House of Commons, which has not (the Globe believes) been told in print as yet. There was a rumour that Mr. Villiers was seriously ill, and a representative was sent by the authorities of a London newspaper to ascertain the facts. He saw Mr. Villiers' housekeeper, who protested that the report was utterly unfounded, but, wishing to be on the safe side, the reporter suavely asked for the name of his medical adviser. He hasn't got one, was the reply. That's the reason he's lived so long.

A gentleman has been good enough to send me (writes Mr. Labouchere in Truth) a photo of Mr. Glodstone making his maiden speech in the House of Commons in 1833 upon the question of slavery in the West Indies. It is taken from a contemporary sketch, and is most curious. Mr. Gladstone is speaking from the front bench below the gangway in the old House that was burnt down. The young gentleman is of large proportions, and is arrayed in a frock coat with brass buttons and white trousers.

The Irish National League Home Rulers of London have begun a system which will add a new terror to the life of Gladstonian M.P.'s. They have proved in the past that pledges given during a canvass are too often explained away when the time comes for redeeming them, and in view of the next election, they are determined to have such pledges in writing. No candidate is to have the support of the Irish Nationalist vote who does not give a definite promise in writing to support certain specified measures and motions in Parliament. The letter thus obtained is in no case to be published unless the M. P. fails to make good his words—fails, that is to say, to please his Irish masters. Atlas of the World has been assured that letters of this kind from certain Radical candidates have already been read in some of the League meetings in London.

Courtesy is always pleasing, but it is seldom that politeness pays so well as in the following instance. James Kennedy, an old soldier, was again brought up at Marlborough Street Police Court, London, whereupon ensued the following dialogue:—

Kennedy said Mr. Hannay, I am sorry to see you here again.

Sir, replied Kennedy, with a further salute, you are such a fascinating gentleman that one cannot help coming frequently to see you.

The Magistrate could not help laughing. If you are going to flatter me I think you had better be off at once. I hope I shan't see you again.

Bless me, remarked James, pleasantly, I trust your Worship isn't thinking about resigning?

Be off! cried Mr. Hannay.

And the old soldier departed.

Continuing her experiences in the St James Gazette, the American lady who advertised her desire to effect an introduction into London society describes an interview she had with Lady—. The result of my interview, she says, was that I was to pay out between £4,000 and £5,000 for a season in London, introductions into the best society, and a presentation at Court. It was more than probable that during my career as a society belle some poor but fascinating young, middle aged, or old nobleman (no matter what his age so long as his lineage was correct) would fall deeply in love with me, lured on, possibly, by my chaperon's representations concerning the state of my cattle ranches out West. Then I would marry him and be an ornament to society and I would give Lady—a little present of a cheque, or a house in Park Lane, or even some land in the far Western State where my herds grazed peacefully on a thousand hills.

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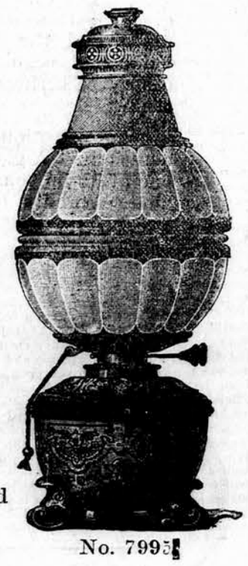
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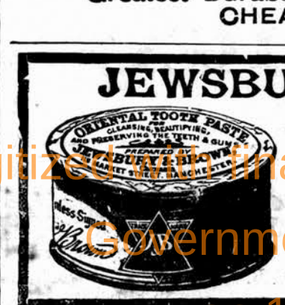
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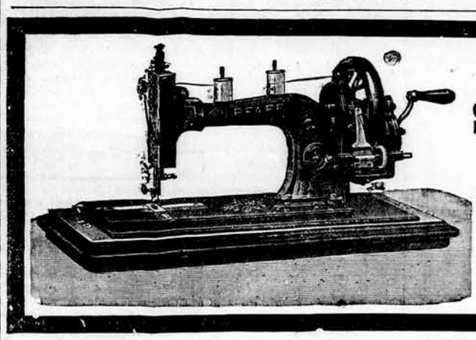
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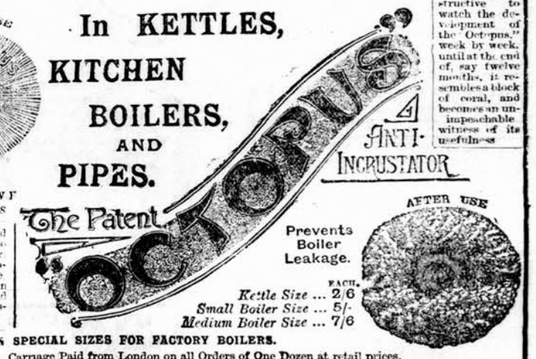
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« D'ORGAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet* March, 12th. 1887.

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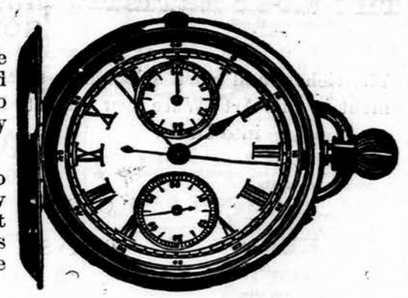
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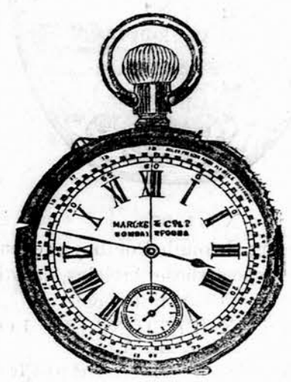
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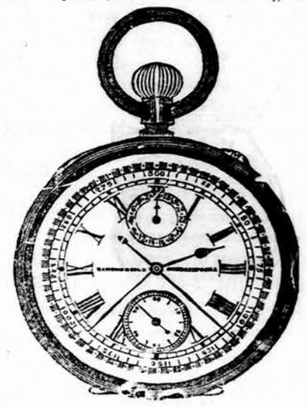
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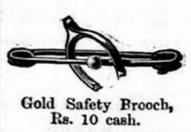
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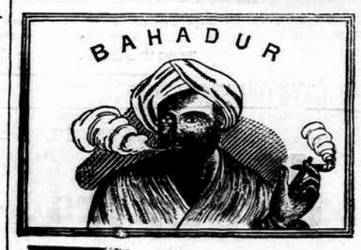
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